

# THE LITERARY GAZETTE

Journal of the Belles Lettres, Science, and Art.

No 2000.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1855.

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**EXHIBITION of the SOCIETY of BRITISH ARTISTS.** Incorporated by Royal Charter.—The THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the SOCIETY is NOW OPEN from 9 A.M. until dusk. Admission, 1s.  
Suffolk Street, Pall Mall East.  
ALFRED CLINT, Hon. Secretary.

**SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.**—The FIFTY-FIRST ANNUAL EXHIBITION is now Open at their Gallery, 5, Pall Mall East, close to Trafalgar Square. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue 6d.  
JOSEPH J. JENKINS, Secretary.

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JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

**THE CHALON EXHIBITION.**—SOCIETY of ARTS.—This collection of the Paintings, Drawings, and Sketches of the late JOHN CHALON, Esq., R.A., with a Selection from the Works of ALFRED E. CHALON, Esq., R.A., will be opened at the Society's House, Adelphi, on Thursday, June 1st.—Admission, 1s.

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LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1855.

## REVIEWS.

*Memoirs of Sir Robert Strange, Knight; and of his Brother-in-Law, Andrew Lumisden, Private Secretary to the Stuart Princes.*  
By James Dennistoun, Esq. Longman and Co.

It is not only as the biography of an artist that this book will be read with interest. The name of Sir Robert Strange will always stand high in the annals of art, but the story of his life is mixed up with many remarkable events both in history and literature. As a young man he fought in the ranks of the Pretender at Culloden, and after being in favour at the court of the first kings of the House of Hanover, and living on intimate terms with the most celebrated men of that age, he witnessed the stirring events of the French Revolution, and survived until the year 1792. His wife, Lady Strange, who died in her eighty-seventh year at her house in East Acton, in the year 1806, is said to have "retained all the energy of an active and vigorous mind, and to have united to the dignity of age the vivacity of youth." Her brother, Andrew Lumisden, author of 'The Antiquities of Rome,' where he long resided as private secretary to the exiled Stuart family, died at Edinburgh in 1801, in his eighty-second year. The memoirs of these three remarkable personages are skilfully woven by Mr. Dennistoun into a narrative in which the personal details are connected with notices of the progress of art, and of the principal public events which occurred during the long period over which their lives extended. As a portraiture of individual character, that of Lady Strange is the most striking of the three. She was a characteristic specimen of a Scottish matron of the old school, such as Sir Walter Scott might have taken as a heroine and "representative woman," had he been acquainted with her history. Her first acquaintance with the engraver was a romantic affair. He had met her in Edinburgh, and sought her hand, which was promised on condition of his joining the cause of the Pretender. The young Prince had almost all the women of Scotland on his side, and Isabella Lumisden was one of his most enthusiastic supporters. In a brief paper of memorabilia of Sir Robert Strange, by Sir Stuart Murray Thriepland, Bart., his comrade in arms and companion in exile, dated 1797, and now in the possession of the writer's grandson, Sir Patrick Murray Thriepland, Bart., of Fingask, the following account of this event of Strange's life is given. At the outbreak of the rebellion he was in Edinburgh, studying as an artist under Cooper, an engraver recently settled in that city:—

"The rapid progress which Mr. Strange made under Mr. Cooper's instructions soon satisfied his friends that, in making the arts his study and profession, he had yielded at last to the bent of nature, and was following the course which genius prompted him to pursue. While thus assiduously employed in laying the foundation of his future fame, a fatal interruption to the arts of peace took place in Scotland, by the sudden appearance of that youthful adventurer, whose father's vain attempt at a former period, since it could not serve as a warning to his unfortunate family, was destined to be the portent of his son's disasters. The romantic boldness of his enterprise; the flattering confidence which it bespoke in the valour as well as the attachment of the Scottish nation, and in their steady adherence to principles, however long these principles had ceased to be the favourites of fortune; these con-

siderations, though probably not entirely lost on a young and ardent mind, still would not have been sufficient to have influenced the conduct of one whose education had received no tincture from those political prejudices, descending from father to son, in blind and ruinous succession, in other families. But, resident in Edinburgh, and in habits of intimacy with many who might well be denominated less fortunate in this respect, Mr. Strange could not but see in what light mere neutrality in the approaching contest would be viewed; and in those days of enthusiasm, when the ferment of party was taught to mingle with gentler passions in the breast of youth and beauty, he perceived still more clearly how poor would prove the claim of an inglorious spectator to a heart, the possession of which had already become necessary to his happiness. Influenced by so many motives, the comparative force of which it is unnecessary to estimate, Mr. Strange joined the rebel army, and continued to act along with it, as one of the corps styled the Life Guards,—a post of danger as well as honour,—till the total defeat of the Pretender's few remaining troops at Culloden, an event which forced all those who escaped the carnage of the day to fly for shelter to the Highland hills, where they continued, and he among the rest, for many months, enduring hardships the detail of which would serve to make dear the purchase even of life itself."

In an autobiographical fragment, Mr. Strange has left on record a most interesting account of some of his adventures in this enterprise. The graphic style in which this is written leads us to regret that similar notices of later events of his life have not been described by his own pen. His professional talents were put into requisition for the Pretender's cause, in the engraving of bank-notes for paying the troops:—

"During this period that the army were stationed in and about Inverness, the first battalion of the Life Guards, commanded by Lord Elcho, were billeted upon Culloden House. One evening, after I had retired to rest, an express arrived from Inverness between eleven and twelve, acquainting me that the Prince was desirous of seeing me as soon as possible. I that instant got up, and my horse being saddled, I made the best of my way to town. Upon my being announced at the head quarters, I was desired to be shown into the Prince's bed-chamber. There was this evening a ball. After having waited but a short time, the Prince, accompanied by Sir Thomas Sheridan and Mr. Murray, the secretary, came into the room. Sir Thomas Sheridan took the lead, and addressing himself to me more particularly, told me that His Royal Highness was desirous of taking my opinion, relating to a circulation of one species of money or another, which it had been thought expedient to issue for the service of the army in general, but more particularly amongst the soldiery, and that they were desirous of knowing what plan I could recommend as the most eligible. I answered Sir Thomas that the subject was entirely new to me; that, so far as regarded my own profession, I thought everything of the kind exceedingly practicable; but that it was a question with me whether or not the town of Inverness could afford me what assistance would be necessary in executing a work of this kind, particularly a rolling-press, which would be indispensable on the occasion; but if they would indulge me with a few hours the next day, I should then have put my thoughts together upon the subject, have considered it in every point of view, and give my opinion of course. It was agreed upon that I should return the next evening between eight and nine."

"I attended soon after eight, and was again shown into the same apartment as I had been the night before. Soon after the Prince appeared, accompanied as the preceding evening, with the addition of a third gentleman. Sir Thomas Sheridan again accosted me, and asked me what I had done. I answered, that it was just as I had apprehended, for that there was no such thing in the town of Inverness as a rolling-press; but

that I had had recommended me a very intelligent man of a carpenter, and an excellent mechanic, who had entered into my ideas, and perfectly comprehended the construction of what was required, and was even ready to begin such were it necessary. I then proceeded towards explaining what I had in view, and with that intention pulled out of my pocket a small device I had put together, the better to communicate my ideas. It consisted, I said, of nothing but the slightest compartment, from behind which a rose issued on one side, and a thistle on the other, as merely ornamental: the interior part I meant should be filled up by clerks, with the specific sums which were intended, &c.; and I proposed etching or engraving, in the slightest manner for expedition, a considerable repetition of this ornament on two plates, for the facility of printing; that such should be done on the strongest paper, [so] that, when cut separate, they should resist, in some measure, the wear they must sustain in the common use of circulation. The Prince had at this time taken the compartment out of my hand, and was showing [it] to Mr. Murray, and seemed much pleased with the idea of the rose and the thistle. In short, everything was approved of, and the utmost expedition recommended me."

"We now talked of a circulation of larger sums, which would likewise be required. I gave it as my opinion, that I thought they could not do better than issue notes in imitation of the Bank of England, or the Royal Bank of Scotland, in the execution of which there was very little labour: that it would be necessary, if possible, to see such notes, in order to concert a form how they were to be drawn up, by whom paid, or at what period; if at a given time, that of the Restoration I imagined would be the properest. This produced a general smile. Mr. Murray at this instant left the room; and, soon after returning on his steps, brought with him two notes of the Bank of England, one for one hundred pounds, and the other for two, and which, though different in appearance, yet both were payable on demand. On examining those notes, I observed the impossibility of having a proper paper made for the occasion, but that I did imagine the finest post-paper would be sufficiently adequate for the purpose; that it had strength enough, as the notes would be less subject to friction in the wear than the smaller paper, which would be in circulation amongst the soldiery. All this was agreed upon; and Mr. Murray said, as I would have occasion for the notes to regulate me in the engraving, I might then put them in my pocket, and that in the course of a few days I should hear from them, when they had considered of a proper form for drawing up what was intended. The Prince, on my leaving the room, recommended me all diligence."

"Next day, being Sunday, my carpenter was early employed in cutting out this wood, in order to begin on Monday. It was not so with a copper-smith, whose assistance I more immediately required. He was a good Presbyterian, and thought he would be breaking the Lord's day. But necessity has no law; he turned out even better than his promise, overcame his prejudice, went to work, and furnished me with a copper plate on Monday about noon. I had passed that morning in making a composition of etching-varnish; but had not perfectly proportioned the materials, for I well recollect the aqua-fortis playing the devil with it; but which was repaired with some little trouble. In short, it mattered not much, provided the purpose was answered; and, indifferent as things might be, I would at this moment purchase a series of them even at a considerable expense, to decorate as it were this volume with the more juvenal works of its author. Such would be a curiosity of the kind. The reader may naturally conclude that, on this occasion, I lost not a single hour. Solicitous in the service in which I was employed, my activity was, of course, redoubled; I laboured till late at night, and waited the approach of day with impatience. Not a fortnight had elapsed when I was ready to begin printing, and had even forwarded the notes for a larger circulation."

A long account of the rout at Culloden

then follows, the details of which do not differ much from the usual narratives of the battle. The closing paragraph we quote:—

"The scene of confusion was now great; nor can the imagination figure it. The men in general were betaking themselves precipitately to flight, nor were there any possibility of their being rallied. Horror and dismay were painted in every countenance. It now became time to provide for the Prince's safety: his person had been abundantly exposed. He was got off the field, and very narrowly escaped falling in with a body of horse, which had been detached from the Duke's left, were advancing with an incredible rapidity, picking up the stragglers, and as they gave no quarter, were levelling them with the ground. The greater numbers of the army were already out of danger, the flight having been so precipitate. We got upon a rising ground, where we turned round and made a general halt. The scene was, indeed, tremendous. Never was so total a rout—a more thorough discomfiture of an army. The adjacent country was in a manner covered with its ruins. The whole was over in about twenty-five minutes. The Duke's artillery kept still playing, though not a soul upon the field. His army was kept together all but the horse. The great pursuit was upon the road towards Inverness. Of towards six thousand men, which the Prince's army at this period consisted of, about one thousand were asleep in Culloden parks, who knew nothing of the action till awakened by the noise of the cannon. These in general endeavoured to save themselves by taking the road towards Inverness; and most of them fell a sacrifice to the victors, for this road was in general strewn with dead bodies. The Prince at this moment had his cheeks bedewed with tears: what must not his feeling heart have suffered!"

Here the fragment of autobiography abruptly ends, and it is on the authority of the Fingask manuscript that we learn the details of the next movements of Strange:—

"Mr. Strange so nearly escaped the severest fate of war, that the accident may perhaps deserve to be recorded. Having been employed to execute some military order in the absence of an aide-de-camp, he was riding for that purpose along the shore, when the sword which he carried was bent in his hand by a ball from one of the king's vessels stationed off the coast. When the vigilance of pursuit was somewhat abated, he left the Highlands and returned to Edinburgh, where, for the first time, he began to turn his talents to account, contriving to maintain himself in concealment by the sale of small drawings of the rival leaders in the rebellion, many of which must still be extant, and which were purchased at the time in great numbers at a guinea each. A fan also, whose intended owner gave it in his eyes additional value, and on which his pencil had, on that account, bestowed more than usual pains, was sold at this time with a sad heart (*non hos quæsitum munus in usus*) to the present Earl of Wemyss, who was too sensible of its value to allow it to be repurchased, when that was proposed a short time afterwards.

"Tired of a life of alarm and privacy, Mr. Strange at length, after no small difficulty, procured a safe-conduct to London, intending as soon as possible to embark for France; but not till he had received the reward peculiarly due to the brave, and made that hand his own, for the sake of which he had risked his life in the field, and was still content to bear about with him a precarious and forfeited existence."

One anecdote omitted in this narrative is given on the authority of Strange's master, Cooper, to the effect that—

"When hotly pressed, he dashed into a room where the lady, whose zeal had enlisted him in the fatal cause, sat singing at her needlework, and, failing other means of concealment, was indebted for safety to her prompt intervention. As she quickly raised her hooped gown, the affianced lover disappeared beneath its ample contour, where,

thanks to her cool demeanour and unflinching notes, he lay undetected, while the rude and baffled soldiery vainly ransacked the house."

Robert Strange was a native of Pomona in the Orkneys, where he was born in 1721. His family was connected with that of the Irvines of Sebay, from whom a living author of celebrity is sprung. Mr. James Robertson, sheriff substitute at Kirkwall, writing to Mr. Dennistoun on the subject of his memoir, gives some genealogical details about the Irvines as well as the Stranges. Here is a passage which we hope may meet the eye of the distinguished biographer of Columbus and of Washington. With all his old-world romance and enthusiasm, we doubt if he is aware that ancient Norse blood flows in his veins:—

"John of Irwyn had landed possessions in the parish of Holm in Orkney in 1438, when the county was still an appanage of the crown of Denmark and Norway. The Irvines of Sebay are very frequently mentioned in the times of Robert and Patrick Stewart, Earls of Orkney, and suffered very severely from the outrages of these rapacious nobles. They became extinct in the direct male line, *tempore* Charles I.; but one collateral branch had immediately before settled in the island of Sanday, and another, the Irvines of Gairstay, in the island of Shapinsay. They lost the estate of Gairstay several generations back, and sank down into the condition of mere peasants, tenants of Quhome, where some of them reside at this day. I was there lately with Mr. Balfour, the proprietor of Shapinsay, who pointed out the old and modest house at Quhome where was born William Irvine, father of Washington Irving. Is it not somewhat singular that Sir Robert Strange and the author of Bracebridge Hall can be almost demonstrated of the same blood. I guess that, if Irving knew his pedigree could be traced step by step up to John Erwyn of 1438, he would readily claim and vindicate his Orcadian descent."

In 1748 Strange left Edinburgh, and after residing for a time in Rouen, he proceeded to Paris, where he studied under Le Bas:—

"It was there he became acquainted with the dry-point or needle; an instrument which his ingenuity greatly improved, applying it in various novel ways to develop the beauties and resources of his art. Indeed, we shall see that the magic softness and unity of his matured style were chiefly owing to a judicious adaptation of this tool, and to cutting away from its pointings with the graver."

In 1750 he left Paris for London, and commenced the publication of works by which he soon obtained the greatest eminence. He was the first to introduce a general taste for the pictures of the great Italian masters, by the admirable engravings which issued from his burin. From 1754 to 1762 he resided at 'The Golden Head,' in Henrietta-street, Covent Garden, where his works were published. In 1760 he accomplished a long cherished design of residing at Rome, where his brother-in-law was settled with the Stuart Princes. While preparing for this removal, an offer was made to him to engrave portraits of George III. and of Lord Bute, which he declined, solely on account of his personal arrangements for going abroad. The refusal was used for sinister purposes by his enemies, and, taken with his former connexion with the Pretender, was alleged as a proof of disaffection to the reigning house. Allan Ramsay the painter of the portraits, a son of the poet, provoked by the refusal, gave countenance to the groundless charge, and Lord Bute said, "It is a thing we are determined never to forgive." Poor Strange left England under a cloud, so far as regarded

court favour, and in his absence his rival, Bartolozzi, rose into renown. He carried with him, however, the good wishes of impartial lovers of art, and Horace Walpole gave him a letter of introduction to Sir Horace Mann, though he too suspected the artist of being still a Jacobite:—

"I am going to give a letter for you to Strange the engraver, who is going to visit Italy. He is a very first-rate artist, and by far our best. Pray countenance him, though you will not approve of his politics. I believe Albano is his Loretto."

The effects of this Court disfavour were more serious in those days than they would be now. Twenty-five years elapsed before Strange was re-admitted to his sovereign's favour, while, in the meantime, the Royal Academy had been founded, and his name pointedly and permanently passed over. The persecution even followed the artist in his travels abroad, in the form of a Mr. Dalton, who was sent to purchase works of art for George III. on the Continent:—

"Mr. Strange states in his letter, that finding Dalton at Bologna with Bartolozzi the engraver, in March, 1763, he stopped a day on purpose to wait on the former, and in the course of a friendly conversation on his own objects and plans, unwarily acquainted Dalton with his intention of copying, on his return from Parma, the four pictures by Guido and Guercino which we have just mentioned, receiving at the same time an assurance that Bartolozzi was immediately to return to Venice, as Mr. Dalton did not propose to employ him at Bologna. Great, then, was Strange's surprise to find, on applying in May to the Archbishop of Bologna for permission to copy the Circumcision, that the customary objections to a scaffold being raised for that purpose before an altar at which daily services were performed, were stated as insuperable, on the ground that this had already just before been done, on Dalton's application, in name of the King of England, in order that Bartolozzi might make a drawing from that very picture."

Other details are given, very little to the credit either of Bartolozzi or of Lord Bute, to gratify whose revenge the shabby conduct was perpetrated. But we gladly pass over the years of unjust neglect and opposition, to state that in his latter days he was universally honoured, and though not admitted into the Academy, he was recognised by common consent as the greatest engraver this country had ever produced, and his name lives in worthy companionship with the classic painters, the fame of whose works he aided in extending and perpetuating. We have not left space to give particular notice of those parts of the book relating to Lady Strange and her brother, Andrew Lumisden, and must only briefly commend the memoirs as rich in historical and biographical details, while presenting singular interesting studies of character. Descriptive notices of Sir Robert Strange's works are given in the course of the biography, and classified lists, with a catalogue of unpublished drawings, in the appendix.

*Men of Letters of the Time of George III.*  
By Henry, Lord Brougham, F.R.S.  
Griffin and Co.

We have received the second volume of Lord Brougham's works, containing a republication of the 'Lives of Men of Letters of the Time of George III.,' and a short preface by his Lordship written so late as April 1855. In this preface, he mentions his gratification at the approbation by Mr. Stewart, of the

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Introduction to the Library of Useful Knowledge, of which we lately took notice in the 'Literary Gazette.' To the Life of Robertson is appended the greater part of the discourse on the nature of the pleasures derived from science, natural, moral, and political, on which Lord Brougham remarks :—

"In truth, the same argument is applicable to all the pleasures derived from literature; and Robertson afforded a remarkable example of one richly endowed with the powers of literary exertion, passing the period of his early youth in study and contemplation, and the greater part of his after life in the same pure enjoyments—a comparatively small portion of it only having been devoted to composition. It is a most gratifying reflection, that the doctrines contained in the first of the discourses referred to received the sanction of my revered friend, Dugald Stewart, in the last of his works, the Introduction to which was written a very short time before his decease."

It is not our intention to criticise these Lives, which have been so long before the public, but we would merely state that we should have been pleased to find fewer apologies for the infidel writers, and that we dissent entirely from the sophistry about blasphemy at the commencement of the life of Voltaire. The atheist, says Lord Brougham, is, strictly speaking, incapable of crime. "When he heaps epithets of abuse on the Creator, or turns his attributes into ridicule, he is assailing or scoffing at an empty name—at a being whom he believes to have no existence." On the same principle no blame is to be attached to one who commits a crime, who has previously prepared himself by drinking for its perpetration. As a judge Lord Brougham would not admit this as an extenuation, but rather count it an aggravation of the crime. The atheist adds to the crime of blasphemy the offence of culpable neglect or contempt of evidences set before him. Of the existence of positive atheism we have great doubt, and certainly it did not exist in the case of Voltaire and others for whom Lord Brougham apologises. But even if it did, this forms an aggravation rather than an extenuation of the charges brought against them. A man is as much responsible for the general conduct of his understanding as for the particular acts of his life. In Voltaire's case, Lord Brougham admits that he had sufficient information to render his professed atheism unpardonable, and the atheism of his works is therefore denounced in no measured terms. This renders all the more incongruous the sophistry to which we have referred about the atheist being free from all guilt of blasphemy.

We must take the liberty to direct attention to the disgraceful blunders of the printer throughout this volume. We have not been on the scent for typographical errors, but the following, which occur in the compass of a very few pages, could not but strike us. In page 367, we have, as quoted from Johnson, "propagate procreancy," instead of "propagate procreancy," the subject being the King of Prussia's tall regiment. In page 364, for "rare power of inventive," read "rare power of invective." In page 368, in the lines on Human Life, "Now Sorrow rises as the day returns," it should be "New Sorrow." In the next page, 369, Juvenal and Dryden both are most cruelly mangled. We find the lines on Xerxes thus quoted and thus translated :—

"Alto  
Depresse omnes, epotaque flumina Medo  
Prudente."

This Latin is utterly unintelligible, and the English is still worse :—

"Rivers, whose depth no sharp beholder sees,  
Drink up an army's dinner to the lees."

For the above double nonsense, read thus :—

"Alto  
Defecisse amnes, epotaque flumina Medo  
Prudente."

"Rivers, whose depth no sharp beholder sees,  
Drunk, at an army's dinner, to the lees."

Greater care must be bestowed in the revision of future volumes, if this is intended to be a standard edition of Lord Brougham's collected works.

*A Vacation Tour in the United States and Canada.* By Charles Richard Weld, Barrister-at-Law. Longman and Co.

OF the many thousand tourists who have travelled the United States and Canada in books, there are few who will not be interested in making the tour again with so pleasant a companion as Mr. Weld. It is true he fills his narrative with a multiplicity of detail which some may think superfluous, and relates a great deal of himself which might be deemed of secondary interest to the public; still he looks upon men and things from an intelligent point of view; is full of racy observation; and his anecdotes, while they are never dull, are often witty, and possessed of smart historical interest. He indulges a notable passion for statistics, and exercises a wise discrimination in his remarks on the American character. The most interesting portions of his journal are his accounts of common things, and there are many such descriptions from which we may take example with a certainty of useful profit.

The trip to America is such an every-day occurrence, now that so many steamers are constantly crossing and re-crossing the Atlantic, it would scarcely be worth while stopping to enquire the motives which allured Mr. Weld to the New World, but for the following anecdote :—

"Fifty-five years ago a very remarkable book was published, entitled 'Weld's Travels in America,' which passed through several editions. It was also translated into various European languages—twice into German; and, in short, the book was regarded as the great authority of the period on American subjects. The travels extend over three years, 1795–7, and embrace a very large portion of the United States and Canada. In fact there can be no question that the colonization of Canada was mainly promoted and influenced by this book.

"Accompanied by a faithful servant, Mr. Weld, sometimes on horseback, sometimes on foot, or in canoe, made his way through vast forests or along rivers or lakes; narrowly escaped shipwreck on Lake Erie, and experienced all the adventure incident to passing through an unsettled country, while in the cities and towns he mixed in the best society, and had the honour and pleasure of knowing Washington.

"Now, when the reader learns that the author of this celebrated work is still living, and in possession of his intellectual vigour, and moreover that I am his half-brother, it will, I venture to think, add to the interest of this book if a contrast be occasionally drawn between the state of things in America fifty-five years ago, and what it is at the present time."

Mr. Weld's friendly relation with the members of the Royal Society supplied him with valuable letters of introduction, and occasional passages, such as the following, add an agreeable scientific value to the narrative :—

"The vast sea-weed meadows of the Atlantic, which cover a space nearly seven times as large as

France, teem with life; and deep sea-soundings, which reveal the sea-floor at the greatest depths, tell us that the bottom of the ocean is frequently paved with calcareous and siliceous shells. Thus, the study of these 'sunless treasures,' which are now recovered with much ingenuity by Brooke's deep sea-sounding lead, suggests new views regarding the physical economy of the ocean, as they are the atoms of which mountains are formed. For the ocean bed is full of irregularities, and I often thought, as our steamer pursued her way across the vast Atlantic, that, although her water-path was trackless, we were yet hastening from mountain to mountain, across or along valleys, over table lands, and, in short, all the irregularities of the ocean floor. Recent soundings tell us the Atlantic basin is a vast trough, bounded on the one side by America, and on the other side by Africa; and that rising out of this trough are mountains higher than the loftiest snow-crowned Himalayas, from peak to peak of which huge whales hold their course with the same precision with which eagles pass from crag to crag; and valleys deeper than any trodden by the foot of man, within whose oozy folds the great waters lie in perpetual repose. Depths have been sounded in the Atlantic greater than the elevation of any mountain above its surface, not far, moreover, from the tract we are pursuing."

On landing at Boston, Mr. Weld's attention is moved, like that of all other travellers in foreign lands, by the novel aspect of everything: the trees were different, the houses unlike our own, the flowers new, and, to make the change still more striking, tiny humming birds flashed like streaks of golden light before him. After a few days' wonder at the colossal arrangements of the American hotels, Mr. Weld pays a visit to Mr. Longfellow and Professor Agassiz, at Nahant :—

"In one of these cottages, somewhat less ugly than its neighbours, I found Mr. and Mrs. Longfellow, and received from them a welcome corresponding in every way to their reputation for amiability and hospitality. Seldom, indeed, have I met with any person possessing a greater power of making the stranger feel at home than this celebrated poet. Accompanied by him, I called on Professor Agassiz, to whom I had a letter of introduction from my friend Professor Owen. This visit was highly agreeable and instructive; for we found the eminent Professor at work on his embryological investigations, which have occupied his time during the last fifteen years. His position is admirably adapted for these interesting researches, as the disposition of the rocks provides him, at low water, with an infinite number of *aquaria*, abounding with marine animals. During the summer months, the Professor, who holds a chair in Harvard University, where he habitually resides, devotes his time to this favourite branch of natural history,—having, at his father-in-law's cottage at Nahant, every facility for the study."

After dinner, Mr. Longfellow drove Mr. Weld to Lynn, to spend the evening with Prescott, the historian :—

"Our conversation soon took a literary turn, principally in relation to the vexed question of copyright; and it so happened, while we were deep in argument, Mr. Prescott received letters from England, informing him that the decision of the House of Lords being adverse to a foreigner possessing copyright in England, his bargain with a London publisher for a new historical work, for which he was to have been paid 6000*l.*, had become void. Some men would have exhibited disappointment at this reverse of fortune; whatever Mr. Prescott may have felt, it is due to him to state his kind manner underwent no change on the receipt of the intelligence. The reader will be gratified to know that, although the eyesight of this eminent historian is dim, he can yet see sufficiently to write with the aid of a frame."

The following morning, Mr. Weld's nerves

are a little shaken by a scene from the window of his Nahant hotel:—

"I was greatly amused, the following morning, observing the ladies bathing; for as they are attired for the double purpose, as I presume, of bathing and being seen, there is no impropriety whatever in looking at the fair creatures in the water. The garments worn on these occasions are of the gayest colours, consisting of a Bloomer kind of costume, in which the upper part contrasts strongly with the lower. The head is generally surmounted by a quaintly-shaped white cap, which seems to have made a deep impression on the author of a poem on Nahant, who says,—

'Still where the sea beats on the shore,  
I sit and drink its music in—  
The music of its thunder-roar,  
And watch the white caps swirling o'er,  
The blue waves restless evermore.'

In truth, it is a strange scene; and does not abate in interest when the ladies emerge from the water, in their gaudy costumes, exhibiting trowers of all colours, and countless pairs of little white feet, twinkling on the sand. This early bathing must be as conducive to health as it is to an exhilaration of spirits; for, during my travels, I saw no ladies with such glowing complexions as those at Nahant. In the words of an American enthusiast,—"They come down to breakfast after their bath, freshened up, looking as sweet and dewy as an avalanche of roses."

Passing Lake Champlain on his way to the St. Lawrence, Mr. Weld encountered one of those enormous forest fires which spread desolation wherever they reach:—

"While seated on an eminence, contemplating the varied features of land and water, I noticed that the charming scenery was gradually becoming dim. Conceiving my eyes might be in fault, I rubbed them, but on gazing forth again, the same dimness prevailed. Portion after portion of cape, headland, mountain, and water were blotted out, and the sun loomed lurid through the opaque atmosphere. The cause now flashed upon me. The forests were on fire, and I was destined to see a spectacle of unusual magnificence. The heat had been exceedingly great for several weeks before I landed in America, and this, with a drought of extraordinary duration, had parched the ground. Thus the forests and underwood were in a particularly favourable condition for burning, and the fires made by settlers and hunters spread with fearful rapidity. While waiting for the steamer, which was detained two hours by the smoke, portions of charred leaves fell thickly upon us, giving evidence of the approach of the conflagration. As we steamed up this noble lake, matters became worse, and long before reaching Rouse's Point the shores were veiled by supernatural darkness. Having no compass on board, the captain was obliged to navigate his vessel by sounding; and when we reached our port about eight o'clock, it was so dark, that torches of pine-wood were in requisition to enable us to land. Here we heard the surrounding country was on fire, and that the communication by railway to Ogdensburg on the St. Lawrence was suspended. The hotel, a huge barrack-like place, was full of travellers, who told fearful stories of the march of flame through the land, and the papers teemed with accounts of what was styled 'the terrible calamity.' These were confirmed by the awful spectacle which the heavens presented at night, appearing like a mighty furnace. The oppressive heat was sickening, and the smoke so acrid as to cause excessive smarting pain to my eyes. I went to bed, but sleep was out of the question; and when morning dawned, it was only to reveal a dreary spectacle of dense smoke, through which objects a few yards distant could not be distinguished. I rose undetermined what to do; anxious to pursue my journey to my friend's house in Canada, with whom I planned visiting Quebec; but apprehensive that by going to Ogdensburg and plunging farther into the forests to the north-west, which were also on fire, I might be worse off than at present. My indecision was

terminated by the intelligence that the fire having passed nearly, if not quite, across the railway to Ogdensburg, a train would start for that place in a couple of hours, and believing that when on the St. Lawrence all danger of being stopped would be at an end, I determined to go on. That railway drive will live long in my memory. During the entire distance (120 miles), with the exception of clearings, where the black ruins of the settler's homestead told how fiercely the fire had blazed, we passed between burnt brushwood and charred trees, upon the noble stems of many of which the fire was still flickering. At every station where we stopped, crowds of terrified men and women made anxious inquiries respecting the progress of the conflagration. The march of the fire seemed endless, for when we came to localities where it was almost extinct, a few yards farther long tongues of flame played among the trees and almost licked the sides of the cars."

At Lakefield, on the Canada side of Lake Ontario, the traveller fell in with the well-known settler, Major Strickland, who took him in his log canoe to visit an encampment of Indians:—

"The trip was delightful. At the head of Clear Lake, a reach, not unlike that separating the upper and middle Killarney lakes, occurs, studded by wooded islands. On one of these the Indians were encamped; but there was no sign of life, nor could we detect amidst the dense foliage a landing-place.

"A wild whoop from my companion was answered by an Indian, who burst through the bush, and motioned us to a little creek, where we disembarked. Following our swarthy guide we came suddenly on a small clearing, in the centre of which was the lodge. A more picturesque spot could not well be conceived. The ground, mantled by a variety of wild flowers, sloped gently towards the Lake. Lofty trees shut out the oppressive sun, and a tiny brook gurgled sweetly as it leaped into daylight from the gloom of the forest. The lodge was constructed of birch-bark, open at the top for the egress of smoke. Around were various hunting and fishing implements. Portly fish, with strips of bear-flesh and venison hanging on poles in process of curing, attested how efficiently these had been used.

"Pushing aside the buffalo-skin serving as a door, we entered the lodge, from which, however, I was nearly driven by the dense and acrid smoke. The family consisted of the Indian's wife, mother-in-law, and two girls, who were squatted round the fire superintending a savoury mess of boiled ducks, fish, and squirrels.

"The women and girls could not speak a word of English. The excessive natural simplicity of the girls and the freedom of their limbs were remarkable. With their naked feet, which were beautifully formed, they seized fragments of wood and cast them on the fire with the same ease as we should perform the operation with our hands.

"The whole scene was sufficiently wild and novel to be very interesting; and I sincerely recommend the tourist to turn aside from the beaten track to visit the Indians in the bush."

After passing the rapids of the St. Lawrence, Mr. Weld is reminded at the mouth of the Ottawa of the famous "Row, brothers, row":—

"Here is the scene of Moore's undying 'Canadian Boat Song,' which he wrote on the fifth day of his descent of the St. Lawrence from Kingston. Thirty-three years after he wrote this song I had the pleasure of showing Moore the original MS., which he had entirely forgotten. He had pencilled the lines, nearly as they stand in his works, in the blank page of a book which happened to be in his canoe, from whence he transcribed them at night. The sight of the original copy of these famous lines, recalling youthful days and happy associations, produced a great effect on the poet, who alluded, in a touching manner, to his passage down the rapids of life."

Wonderful instances are quoted of the advance of cities in the clearings, and of the triumphs of engineering science in the principal towns:—

"Among the many bold and gigantic structural designs for which North America is celebrated, the Victoria Railway Bridge at Montreal takes high rank. Mr. Stephenson's success in building the Britannia Bridge justified him in adopting the same plan for the Victoria Bridge, which will be constructed on 24 piers, with spaces for navigation exclusive of the two abutments, whence the tubes spring on either side. The centre span will be 330 feet, and each of the others 220 feet wide. The length of the bridge will be 10,284 feet, or about 50 yards less than two English miles. The clear distance between the under surface of the centre tube and the average summer level of the river will be 60 feet, diminishing towards each side. Two hundred and ten thousand tons of stone will be used in the construction of the piers, and 10,400 tons of iron on the tube, girders, &c. It is proposed to complete the bridge in 1860. At the present rate of progress, the expenditure will average 250,000*l.* annually. The Colossus of Rhodes, under which the pigmy shallops of former ages sailed, was esteemed a wonder of the Old World. But an iron bridge, spanning a river two miles in width, giving safe passage to burdens of hundreds of tons on its rivetted floor, and permitting ships of large tonnage to sail beneath it, is an achievement still more remarkable for the New World, and is worthy of the young giant rising in the West. The great enemy with which the structure will have to contend is ice, which in spring rushes down the river in vast masses with a force apparently irresistible. Mr. Stephenson has of course designed his piers of his bridge in such a manner as to resist enormous pressure; and in his report to the Directors of the Great Trunk Railway, he says, that although the modifications of forces are clearly beyond the reach of calculation, he has been careful to provide against an amount of pressure far greater than what the best authorities describe as existing in the severest seasons. The estimated cost of this undertaking is 1,400,000*l.*"

We have not space to follow Mr. Weld in his pleasant journey to Quebec, and down the St. Lawrence, across Lake Ontario to Niagara. Notwithstanding that the famed phenomenon of this locality has been so often described, we are interested anew by Mr. Weld's affecting and powerful description. Crossing Lake Erie, the tourist made the best of his way to New Buffalo, and across Lake Michigan to Chicago, and returned southward to Cincinnati. During the course of this long journey he met with many curious adventures, some of which were not a little alarming:—

"On the evening preceding my departure from Cincinnati, I went to the cemetery. But the trip was well nigh terminating my travels, and making me a subject for permanent residence among the tombs. Acting on the instructions I received from the landlord of the Burnet House, I took an omnibus to a place about a mile from Spring Grove, where buggies were waiting to convey parties to the cemetery. 'Here, Tom,' said the driver, at whose side I was seated, 'take this man to the cemetery, and bring him back at seven for the last bus.' These words were addressed to a youth in charge of a buggy, who replied by nodding assent, and discharging a cataract of brown saliva among a lot of hens. As there was no time to lose, I was soon *en route*, 'Tom' urging his horse at the top of his speed. I am not a nervous man, so, although we went at a break-neck rate, careering over stones and through deep ruts, I made no remonstrance, having faith in the springs. But when, on turning a corner, we came suddenly in sight of a board, with the well-known notice, 'Look out for the locomotive when the bell rings,' which was made more impressive by hearing the signal, and seeing the line of steam announcing the proximity of a train, I was somewhat anxious, as



my driver did not manifest the slightest disposition to stop. As usual, the road and railway crossed on the same level, which did not lessen my anxiety. 'Hold hard! stop, stop!' I cried; and as these words received no attention, I rose from my seat and grasped the driver's arm, for the purpose of arresting our progress; but in vain. Lashing the horse with redoubled energy, he replied to my entreaties to stop, by the assurance he would go a-head of the engine; and to my horror, on we went, buggy and train approximating rapidly at right angles; the locomotive's bell meanwhile ringing furiously what seemed to be my death knell. Finding all my efforts to avert an anticipated collision were futile, I resumed my seat, and resigned myself to my fate. What I did or said during the next few moments I know not; but I remember a feeling of sickness came over me as we dashed across the line, and I beheld the iron horse rushing onwards, and almost felt the hot blast of its steam-jets.

"There, I told you I'd clear the darn'd thing," said my driver, chuckling over the achievement; 'but 'twas a close shave.'

"This little adventure added to my experience of the extraordinary disregard of human life in America; but a more striking example was in store for me, as will be seen hereafter. It is indeed impossible to travel far or long without meeting with cases illustrating the fact, and the traveler should deem himself fortunate if he be not included in the list of killed or wounded. I heard a pithy anecdote bearing on this subject, which we must hope is only truthful in its moral. 'Jack,' said a man to a lad just entering his teens, 'your father's drowned.' 'Darn it,' replied the young hopeful; 'and he's got my knife in his pocket.'"

From Cincinnati Mr. Weld travelled eastward to Washington, and southward to Carolina, and brought his tour to a close by steaming up Chesapeake Bay to Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York. His narrative abounds throughout with amusing incident, interspersed with shrewd enquiries on things economical and social, and cannot fail to interest deeply all classes of readers.

*The Monarchs of the Main; or, Adventures of the Buccaneers.* By George W. Thornbury, Esq. Hurst and Blackett.

MR. THORNBURY claims somewhat too much for his book when he asserts that it brings before English readers a new and original subject. "The history of the buccaneers," he says, "has hitherto remained unwritten. Three or four forgotten volumes contain literally all that is recorded of the wars and conquests of these extraordinary men. Of these volumes two are French, one Dutch, and one in English. The majority of our readers, therefore, it is probable, know nothing more of the freebooters but their name, confound them with the mere pirates of two centuries later, and derive their knowledge of their manners from those dozen lines of the Abbé Raynal, that have been transferred from historian to historian, and from writer to writer, for the last two centuries." This is an amount of ignorance to which "the majority of readers" will scarcely plead guilty. From the days of Defoe down to those of Elliott Warburton, sketches of buccaneering life have been familiar in English literature, although the materials may have been taken at second-hand from Dampier and Wafer. For graphic and life-like representations of the character and adventures of these wild pirates and freebooters, it was not necessary to follow the records of older authorities, nor does the interest of the subject increase on closer acquaintance. There is a dash of romance

about the early history of the buccaneers, which is considerably diminished when we read professedly accurate details of their deeds of lawlessness, cruelty, and bloodshed. To perpetuate the memories of such men is of as questionable propriety, as introducing into the annals of our home histories of England the detailed adventures of notorious highwaymen and murderers who have suffered for their crimes on the gallows. Their performances were on a larger scale, but not more reputable, or worthy of historical renown. Mr. Thornbury seems to be conscious of this, for he begins his book by alleging that "Drake, and Cavendish, and all the naval heroes of Elizabeth's reign, were the precursors of the buccaneers." And to keep up this impression he gives a general description of them, in strains such as oppressed Saxons might have spoken of Robin Hood and his noble outlaws in times of Norman tyranny:—

"The Buccaneers were robbers, yet they sought something beyond gold. Mansvelt took the island of St. Catherine, and planned a republic, and Morgan contemplated the destruction of the Bravo Indians. They were outlaws, and yet religious robbers, yet generous and regardless of the minutest delicacies of honour; lovers of freedom, yet obeying the sternest discipline; cruel, yet tender to their friends.

"All the light and shade of the darkest fiction look poor beside the adventures of these men. Catholics, Protestants, Puritans, gallants, officers, common seamen, farmers' sons, men of rank, hunters, sailors, planters, murderers, fanatics, Creoles, Spaniards, negroes, astrologers, monks, pilots, guides, merchants—all pass before us in a motley and ever-changing masquerade. The backgrounds to these scenes are the wooded shores of the West Indian Islands, woods sparkling at night with fire-flies, broad savannahs dark with wild cattle, the volcanic islands peopled by marooned sailors, stormy promontories, the lonely sand 'keys' of Jamaica, and the rocky fastnesses of Tortuga."

Although we have thus taken exception to the claims of Mr. Thornbury's work on the score of originality or historical value, we would not underrate the laborious research with which the materials have been collected, and the literary skill with which they are arranged and presented. Of the history of these adventurers, such as they were, we have here an authentic and faithful narrative, drawn from the best original authorities. (Exmelin's 'Histoire des Aventuriers,' published at Paris in 1698, and Esquemeling's 'Zee Roovers,' Amsterdam, 1684, with many other works cited in an appendix, have been diligently examined, and have furnished the facts for the history. To those who like to peruse records of wild adventure, daring courage, and unscrupulous crime, with some touches of chivalrous virtue such as villains by sea or land sometimes display, these stories of the buccaneers will afford welcome reading. Strange paradoxes of character were often exhibited among these men, the outward observances of religion even being sometimes kept up, without any of the motives which would permit us to apply the term hypocrisy to such scenes:—

"When the adventurers were at sea, they lived together as a friendly brotherhood. Every morning at ten o'clock the ship's cook put the kettle on the fire to boil the salt beef for the crew, in fresh water if they had plenty, but if they ran short in brine; meal was boiled at the same time, and made into a thick porridge, which was mixed with the gravy and the fat of the meat. The whole was then served to the crew on large platters, seven

men to a plate. If the captain or cook helped themselves to a larger share than their messmates, any of the republican crew had a right to change plates with them. But, notwithstanding this brotherly equality, and in spite of the captain being deposable by his crew, there was maintained at all moments of necessity the strictest discipline, and the most rigid subordination of rank. The crews had two meals a day. They always said grace before meat: the French Catholics singing the canticles of Zecharias, the Magnificat, or the Miserere; the English reading a chapter from the New Testament, or singing a psalm.

"Directly a vessel hove in sight, the Flibustiers gave chase. If it showed a Spanish flag, the guns were run out, and the decks cleared; the pikes lashed ready, and every man prepared his musket and powder, of which he alone was the guardian (and not the gunner), these articles being generally paid for from the common stock, unless provided by the captain.

"They first fell on their knees at their quarters (each group round its gun), to pray God that they might obtain both victory and plunder. Then all lay down flat on the deck, except the few left to steer and navigate—proceeding to board as soon as their musketeers had silenced the enemy's fire. If victorious, they put their prisoners on shore, attended to the wounded, and took stock of the booty. A third part of the crew went on board the prize, and a prize captain was chosen by lot. No excuse was allowed; and if illness prevented the man elected taking the office, his *matelot*, or companion, took his place.

"On arriving at Tortuga, they paid a commission to the governor, and before dividing the spoil, rewarded the captain, the surgeons, and the wounded. The whole crew then threw into a common heap all they possessed above the value of five sous, and took an oath on the New Testament, holding up their right hands, that they had kept nothing back. Any one detected in perjury was marooned, and his share either given to the rest, to the heirs of the dead, or as a bequest to some chapel. The jewels and merchandise were sold, and they divided the produce."

Of the origin of the name of Buccaneers, and of another term revived in our own days, 'Flibustiers,' the following account is given:—

"The hunters of the wild cattle in the savannahs of Hispaniola were known under the designation of Buccaneers as early as the year 1630.

"They derived, this name from *boucan*, an old Indian word which their luckless predecessors, the Caribs, gave to the hut in which they smoked the flesh of the oxen killed in hunting, or not unfrequently the limbs of their persecutors the Spaniards. They applied the same term, from the poverty of an undeveloped language, to the *barbecue*, or square wooden frame upon which the meat was dried. In course of time, this hunter's food became known as *viande boucanée*, and the hunters themselves gradually assumed the name of Buccaneers.

"Their second title of Flibustiers was a mere corruption of the English word freebooters—a German term, imported into England during the Low Country wars of Elizabeth's reign. It has been erroneously traced to the Dutch word *flyboot*; but the Jesuit traveller, Charlevoix, asserts that, in fact, this species of craft derived its title from being first used by the Flibustiers, and not from its swiftness. This, however, is evidently a mistake, as Drayton and Hakluyt use the word; and it seems to be of even earlier standing in the French language. The derivation from the English word freebooter is at once seen when the *s* in Flibustier becomes lost in pronunciation.

"In 1630, a party of French colonists, who had failed in an attack on St. Christopher's, finding, as we have shown, Hispaniola almost deserted by the Spaniards, who neglected the Antilles to push their conquests on the mainland, landed on the south side and formed a settlement, discovering the woods and the plains to be teeming with wild oxen and wild hogs. The Dutch merchants pre-

missed to supply them with every necessary; and to receive the hides and tallow that they collected in exchange for lead, powder, and brandy. These first settlers were chiefly Normans, and the first trading vessels that visited the coast were from Dieppe.

"The origin of the Buccaneers, or hunters, and the Flibustiers, or sea rovers, as the Dutch called them, was contemporaneous. From the very beginning many grew weary of the chase, and became corsairs, at first turning their arms against all nations but their own, but latterly, as strict privateersmen, revenging their injuries only on the Spaniards, with whom France was frequently at war, and generally under the authority of regular or forged commissions obtained from the Governor of St. Domingo or some other French settlement. Between the Buccaneers and Flibustiers no impassable line was drawn; to chase the wild ox or the Spaniard was the same to the greater part of the colonists, and on sea or land the hunter's musket was an equally deadly weapon.

"Two years after the French refugees from St. Christopher's had landed on the half-deserted shores of Hispaniola, the Flibustiers seized the small adjoining island of Tortuga, attracted by its safe and well-defended harbour, its fertility, and the strength of its natural defences."

The first successful chief of this Tortuga settlement was a Frenchman, known as Pierre le Grand:—

"He was a native of Dieppe, and his greatest enterprise was the capture of the vice-admiral of the Spanish *flota*, while lying off Cape Tiburon, on the west side of Hispaniola. This he accomplished in a canoe with only twenty-eight companions. Setting out by the Caryceos he surprised his unwieldy antagonist in the channel of Bahama, which the Spaniards had hitherto passed in perfect security. He had been now a long time at sea without obtaining any prize worth taking, his provisions were all but exhausted, and his men, in danger of starving, were almost reduced to despair. While hanging over the gunwale, listless and discontented, the Buccaneers suddenly spied a large vessel of the Spanish fleet, separated from the rest, and fast approaching them. They instantly sailed towards her to ascertain her strength, and though they found it to be vastly superior to theirs, partly from despair and partly from cupidity, they resolved at once to take it or die in the attempt. It was but to die a little quicker if they failed, and the blood in their veins might as well be shed in a moment, as slowly stagnate with famine. If they did not conquer they would die, but if they did not attack, and escaped notice, they would also perish, and by the most painful and lingering of deaths. Being now come so near that flight was impossible, they took a solemn oath to their captain to stand by him to the last, and neither to flinch nor skulk, partly hoping that the enemy was insufficiently armed, and that they might still master her. It was in the dusk of the evening, and the coming darkness facilitated their boarding, and concealed the disadvantage of numbers. While they got their arms ready they ordered their surgeon to bore a hole in the sides of the boat, in order that the utter hopelessness of their situation might impel them to more daring self-devotion, that they might be forced to attack more vigorously and board more quickly. But their courage needed no such incitement. With no other arms than a sword in one hand and a pistol in the other, they immediately climbed up the sides of the Spaniard, and made their way pell-mell to the state cabin. There they found the captain and his officers playing at cards. Setting a pistol to their breasts, they commanded them to deliver up the ship. The Spaniards, surprised to hear the Buccaneers below, not having seen them board, and seeing no boat by which they could have arrived (for the surgeon had now sunk it, and rejoined his friends through a porthole), cried out, in an agony of superstitious fear, 'Jesu, bless us, these are devils!' thinking the men had fallen from the clouds, or had been shaken from some

shooting star. In the mean time Peter's kinsfolk fought their way into the gun-room, seized the arms, killed a few sailors who snatched up swords, and drove the rest under hatches."

The tidings of this capture gave a great impulse to buccaneering adventure in these seas. In two years twenty vessels were equipped at Tortuga alone, and the Spaniards had to send men-of-war to cruise for the defence of their commerce. Among the pirate-heroes of the work, the names of Lolonois the cruel, Montbars the exterminator, and Sir Henry Morgan, are the most conspicuous. Morgan's adventures were of an extraordinary kind, and he closed his buccaneering life by becoming traitor to his associates, and received from Charles II. a baronetcy on his return to England. Morgan had long meditated flight, and at length one day he sailed suddenly for Jamaica, followed by four English vessels, whose captains had been his confidants:—

"The adventurers sought for a long time some means of avenging themselves on Morgan for his successful treachery. They at last heard that he had resolved to take possession of St. Catherine's island, being apprehensive of the governor of Jamaica. In this spot he had determined to fortify himself, renew his buccaneering, and defy both open enemies and treacherous friends. The buccaneers agreed to waylay him on his passage, and carry him off, with his wife, children, and ill-gotten treasure. They then planned either to kill him, or compel him to render an account of the spoil of Panama. But an unexpected accident saved Morgan, and defeated their scheme of vengeance. At the very crisis, a new governor, Lord G. Vaughan, arrived at Port Royal, and brought a royal order for Morgan to be sent to England to answer the complaints of the King of Spain and his subjects. Of his trial we hear nothing, but we soon after see the culprit knighted by Charles II., and appointed Commissioner of Admiralty for Jamaica. The king, who frolicked with Rochester, and smiled at the daring villany of Blood, had no scruples in disgracing knighthood by such an addition.

"In the autumn of 1680, the Earl of Carlisle, then governor of Jamaica, finding his constitution undermined by the climate, returned to England, leaving Morgan as his deputy.

"His opportunity of revenge had now come, and he remembered his old dangers of ruin and assassination. Many of the Buccaneers were hung by his authority, and some of them were delivered up to the governor of Carthage. A new governor arrived, and terminated his cruelties, and the justice inspired by a personal hatred. He still remained commissioner. In the next reign he was thrown into prison, where he remained three years. Of his final fate we know nothing certain."

Apart from the biographical details and records of personal adventure, there is much interest in some of the stories, from the notices of the condition of these regions of the New World and of their inhabitants during the seventeenth century. In the last volume are given notices of some of the more notorious pirates who infested the American seas after the times of the buccaneers, and also of those who during the early part of the eighteenth century made Madagascar their head quarters, as Tortuga had been for their predecessors. But these African pirates made no pretence of any political or national feeling, and attacked the ships of all countries as well as Spaniards. It is giving too much consequence to such villains to write their history as sea-kings or 'Monarchs of the Main,' and we cannot approve the author's taste in selecting such a title for the book.

## NOTICES.

*Geology: its Facts and Fictions.* By W. Elfe Taylor. Houlston and Stoneman.

THIS book may prove a mischievous one if it falls into the hands of the young; under pretext of exalting the sacred Scriptures, the conclusions of geologists are represented as opposed to the Mosaic records, and therefore to be rejected. If theories only were objected to, there might be less fault to find with the book, but it distorts plain truths of observation, and mingles facts and fictions in confusion. We have respect for the frankness of faith, if not the clearness of intellect, of those who adhere literally to the idea of the six days including the whole history of the universe, from the first creation of matter to the appearance of man on the earth. We have met some who have maintained this, and do not hesitate to assert that the rocks and strata, with all their fossils, were made in the state they now are seen, by the exercise of Divine power. These men do not stoop to argument, nor admit of explanation of events which they proclaim to be miraculous. But Mr. Taylor's book is of a different and less honest kind, attempting to give plausibility to the belief that existing natural causes could produce, in the short period indicated in the Mosaic narrative, phenomena which the geologist ascribes to causes working through long cycles of time. "Think," he says, "of the enormous mass of waters (of the deluge), perhaps four or five miles in height, rolling over the earth every instant of time, day and night, winter and summer, and then say what must have been the tremendous results of such a force as this, acting incessantly upon the crust of the globe." "The rational inference is, that the various formations termed secondary and tertiary rocks were all deposited by the waters of the deluge, after having been held in solution by the aqueous fluid as long as the Great First Cause thought fit." Of such matter is the work composed. The publication of such volumes is most discouraging to those who are labouring to show the harmony between natural science and revealed truth. From the works of geologists Mr. Taylor adduces a sufficient number of facts to give to the ignorant the appearance of his being acquainted with the subject. It is a specimen of the pseudo-philosophical treatises by which geology, more than any of the other sciences, is infested. Yet the very plainness of the absurdity may prevent its doing harm, as when it is said of aqueous formations, that they are "divided by geologists into secondary, tertiary, and post-tertiary, all of which are sedimentary, and all deposited by the waters of the deluge!"

*Fairy Tales.* By the Countess D'Aulnoy. Translated by J. R. Planché, Esq. With Illustrations by John Gilbert. Routledge and Co. "On a banni les fées!" No, indeed; not from literature, whatever may be their fate in philosophy.

"O l'heureux temps que celui de ces fables,  
Des bons démons, des esprits familiers,  
Des farfadets, aux mortels secourables!  
On écoutait tous ces faits admirables  
Dans son château, près un large foyer:  
Le père et l'oncle, et la mère et la fille,  
Et les voisins, et toute la famille,  
Ouvraient l'oreille à Monsieur l'Aumônier,  
Qui leur faisait des contes de sorcier."

"On a banni les démons et des fées;  
Sous la raison les grâces étouffées,  
Livrent nos cœurs à l'insipidité;  
Le raisonnement tristement s'accrédite;  
On court, hélas! après la vérité;  
Ah! croyez moi, l'erreur a son mérite."

The fairy tales of the Countess D'Aulnoy will long help to keep alive these charming creations of fancy. Of the most popular of her stories, English versions have always been familiarly known, and professed translations of her works have at various times appeared, but it is now for the first time that they are given in their integrity. Mr. Planché's volume contains the whole of the *Contes des Fées*, and of *Les Fées à la Mode*, the two works in which the Countess D'Aulnoy published her fairy tales. The connecting narratives or novels of the original are omitted, or at least an outline only of them appears, but the tales

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themselves are complete, and are translated with faithfulness and spirit, instead of being loosely paraphrased, as in former English versions. Mr. Planché, with sound literary judgment, as well as with archeological learning and taste, protests against the omission of the allusions to persons, events, works, manners, and customs of the age when they were written, and remarks that although such omissions might be tolerable in nursery adaptations of the tales, they are unpardonable in a work intended for intelligent readers. His version accordingly gives the stories as they were written, presenting, in addition to their entertaining matter, most valuable historical notices. They are justly characterised as 'reflections of the courts of Versailles and Madrid at the close of the 17th century,' 'memorials of the period of Lulli in music, and of Watteau and Parterre in painting.' A biographical sketch of the Countess D'Aulnoy is prefixed, with notices of the French court at the time when she lived. While this affords additional satisfaction to the learned, readers of every age will be delighted with the old yet ever fresh stories of Gracieuse and Pertinax, the Blue Bird, the Yellow Dwarf, the White Cat, the Golden Branch, the Princess Belle Etoile and Prince Chéri, and other well-known tales. Mr. Planché gracefully acknowledges his obligations to the books of the Countess D'Aulnoy for materials which he has often skilfully turned to dramatic use. But we hope that the giving up the keys of this rich cabinet does not imply his retirement from a literary office for which it will not be easy to find a successor. The illustrations are from designs by Mr. Gilbert, who has thoroughly entered into the spirit of the tales. It is altogether a charming little volume for readers, young or old.

*One Hundred Sonnets, Translated after the Italian of Petrarch, with Notes; and a Life of Petrarch.* By Susan Wollaston. Second Edition. Saunders and Odey.

In this edition the translator has suppressed the Italian text, which needlessly swelled the bulk of the book, retaining in footnotes passages most worthy of being present for comment or for readiness of reference. Of the merit of these translations there is no room for question, the intense spirit and iridescent fancies of the original being preserved, along with much faithfulness of rendering. Two sonnets we quote, in the first of which Laura is celebrated under the usual simile of the laurel, and in the other her death is bewailed.

#### "SONNET LIII.

"Blest laurel! fadeless and triumphant tree!  
Of kings and poets thou the fondest pride!  
How much of joy and sorrow's changing tide  
In my short breath hath been awak'd by thee!  
"Lady, the will's sweet sov'reign! thou canst see  
No bliss but virtue, where thou dost preside;  
Love's chain, his snare, thou dost alike deride;  
From man's deceit thy wisdom sets thee free.

"Birth's native pride, and treasure's precious store,  
Whose bright possession we so fondly hail,  
To thee as burthens valueless appear:

"Thy beauty's excellence—none view'd before—  
Thy soul had wearied—but thou lov'st the veil,  
That shrine of purity adorneth here.

#### SONNET LXVIII.

"Where now that brow, whose slightest, gentlest sign,  
My watchful heart delighted to obey?  
Where now those beauteous eyes, whose starry ray  
My path illum'd by a light divine?

"Her courage, and her wit, that used to shine  
In language virtuous, sweet, without display,  
Earth's mingled graces here, yet where are they  
Whose charm so long my reason did confine?

"Where now that face, whose earthly beauty gave  
Repose and freshness to my wearied soul,  
And bore the impress of my ev'ry thought?

"Where now is she who did my heart enslave?  
Alas, poor world! mine eyes with thee conde,  
Together we must dwell with anguish fraught!"

The author has judiciously abandoned her purpose of adding translations of the remainder of the sonnets not given in the first edition. A cento of these pieces is sufficient. The most impassioned lover must feel monotony in the "amorous ditti" even of Petrarch.

*Cosas de Espana; or, Going to Madrid via Barcelona.* Trübner and Co.

UNDER the title of 'Cosas de Espana,' a series of light and lively articles appeared two years since in 'Putnam's Monthly Magazine,' which are now collected into a volume. Over well-known ground the writer sped his way, without much freshness of sentiment or originality of reflection, but with great buoyancy of spirit, shrewdness of observation, and ready, though sometimes rough wit, all which are transferred to the pages of his journal, and afford amusing reading on a subject of perennial interest. In spite of railways, and 'Murray's Handbook,' and journal-writing tourists, it will be long before the romance of Spanish travel is destroyed. There is not much, however, about Spain in this American book, the route between Barcelona by sea to Valencia, and thence to Madrid, being alone described, while the first half of the volume is taken up with the journey from Paris, down the Rhone to Marseilles, and thence, after a trip to Nice, to Barcelona.

#### SUMMARY.

IN the Annotated Edition of the English Poets (John W. Parker and Son), the fourth volume of the *Poetical Works of Chaucer* is published. Of the care and research displayed by Mr. Bell in this edition of Chaucer we have spoken in noticing previous volumes, and the text and notes in the present volume equally deserve approval.

A Letter to Lord Brougham on the Question of Trusteeship in England, by the Chevalier de Chatelein (Hardwicke), is an argument on the state of this branch of the law, suggested by the family affairs of the author. With the particulars of this case general readers cannot be expected to be concerned, but the statement of facts, and the differences pointed out between the English and French civil codes on some of the subjects in question, deserve the attention of legal students and of legal reformers.

A most complete and clearly-arranged *Treatise on the Administration of Trust Funds, under the Trustee Relief Act*, is prepared by John Darling, Esq., Barrister-at-law (Stevens and Norton). The advantages of such a volume to the legal profession are obvious, but there are many others by whom the book may be usefully consulted. An appendix contains the Trustee Relief Act, and other enactments connected with trust funds and forms of proceedings. For completeness, conciseness, and arrangement, with facilities for reference in the copious index, it is a model of a legal monograph.

Poetical pieces still appear on the subject of the war, though the romance of the first successes in the Crimea have disappeared before the stern realities of the disastrous winter before Sebastopol. *The War in the Crimea* (Odeh and Ives), and *The Courier to St. Petersburg, the Charge, and Other Poems* (Binns and Goodwin), are the titles of two of these minor productions, the latter containing passages of spirited description and poetical feeling. A little collection of original French verses may also here be mentioned, on account of the generous sentiments it contains, as well as the merit of the poetry. It is entitled *Bouquet Impérial, en l'honneur de l'empire Français et de l'empire Britannique*, par C. Fleury (Hall, Virtue, and Co.). Among the pieces are translations of the ode to St. Helena, and other selections from Lord Byron, relating to the time of the French empire. Among the original pieces are odes entitled 'La Nouvelle Parisienne,' 'La Nouvelle Marseillaise,' and 'Le Nouveau Chant du Départ,' the words adapted to the time of the new empire, and the Anglo-French alliance.

A *Lecture on the Mental, Moral, and Social Progress exhibited since the Commencement of the Present Century* (Low, Son, and Co.), by Cornelius Nicholson, F.G.S., delivered at the Kendal Scientific and Literary Society, contains a summary of facts which it is satisfactory to consider, and is suggestive of hopeful meditations. It will afford half-an-hour's pleasant and profitable reading.

A little manual of practical piety, called *The Christian's Pocket Companion*, by an Old Soldier, Sergeant Butler, contains the proverbs of Solomon classified, a selection of the best proverbs of all nations, choice sayings of the wise and good, and other matters calculated to promote true wisdom and piety (Johnstone and Hunter). Testimonials to the work are given from many clergymen, but such recommendations will be needless to any who read the worthy sergeant's preface, and see the plan and contents of the work.

A book of *Exercises in Arithmetic*, systematically arranged by the Rev. W. F. Greenfield, M.A. (Longman and Co.), contains a greater variety of examples than are usually found in arithmetical manuals, and they are almost entirely of a kind directly bearing on subjects of common application. An appendix contains questions on Greek, Roman, and Jewish coins, with tables.

Reprinted from the ninth American edition is a volume of *Pastor's Sketches*, by J. S. Spencer, D.D., of New York (Hamilton, Adams, and Co.), with an editorial preface and notes by the Rev. J. A. James, of Birmingham. The book contains sketches and memorials of Dr. Spencer's pastoral work, in the form of anecdotes and reports of cases, bearing on the varied phases of spiritual experience in which a clergyman has to exercise the practical duties of his calling.

Compiled from the best authorities, such as Yule on 'Fortification,' Griffith's 'Artillerist's Manual,' Burns' 'Military Dictionary,' Straith on 'Fortification,' is *A Glossary of Military Terms* (Longman and Co.), intended as a handbook for junior officers, candidates for commissions, and readers of military history. Of the latter class there are multitudes in these times, when the columns of the daily journals are full of narratives, to understand the technical phrases of which this little glossary will be found by civilians a sufficient book of reference and explanation.

#### LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Bell's (J. P.) *Mercy*, 12mo, cloth, 3s.  
Barnes's (G. W.) *Sermons*, 2d series, 8vo, cloth, 6s. 6d.  
Bushby's (H. G.) *Widow Burning*, post 8vo, cloth, 3s. 6d.  
Calvin's (J.) *Letters*, 8vo, cloth, Vol. 1, 10s. 6d.  
Capper's (S.) *Memoir*, fcap, cloth, 3s. 6d.  
Carpenter's (Dr.) *Human Physiology*, 5th ed, 8vo, £1 6s.  
Cassel's *French Dictionary*, 8vo, cloth, 9s. 6d.  
Chalmers's (Dr.) *Works*, Vol. 4, crown 8vo, cloth, 6s.  
Cheever's *Memorials of a Youthful Christian*, new ed., 2s.  
Cleve Hall, 2 vols, fcap, cloth, 12s.  
Crown's (Mrs.) *Lenny Lockwood*, new ed., 1 vol., 5s.  
Curling (T. R.) *On Rectum*, new edit., 8vo, cloth, 6s.  
De Valency's *Guide to Paris*, fcap, cloth, 3s. 6d.  
Dove on the Cross, 5th edit., 18mo, cloth, 2s. 6d.  
East Indian Register, 2nd edit., 1855, sd., 10s., bd., 11s. 6d.  
Ellison's (Rev. J.) *Life of Moses*, 18mo, cloth, 1s. 6d.  
Ellwood's (T.) *Life*, 6th ed., fcap, cloth, 3s.  
Engineer's and Machinist's *Drawing Book*, 4to, £2.  
Fall of Poland in 1794, post 8vo, cloth, 7s. 6d.  
Foley's (D.) *Irish Dictionary*, 8vo, cloth, 8s.  
Forbes's *Tour of Mont Blanc*, fcap, 8vo, cloth, 5s.  
Goldsmith's *Deserted Village*, crown 8vo, cloth, 7s. 6d.  
Guest's (E.) *History of English Rhythms*, 2 vols., 8vo, 15s.  
Grant's (J.) *Frank Hilton*, 12mo, boards, 2s.  
Gurney's (J. J.) *Memoir*, 2 vols., post 8vo, cloth, 12s.  
Hare's (J. C.) *Vindication of Luther*, 8vo, boards, 7s.  
Hitchcock's *Geology*, 12mo, cloth, 2s.  
Jacob's (F.) *Latin Reader*, 12mo, cloth, 2s. 6d.  
Jameson's (Mrs.) *Sisters of Charity*, 2d edit., 12mo, 4s.  
Jenning's (R.) *Natural Elements of Political Economy*, 5s.  
Kempe's (J. E.) *Joh*, 12mo, cloth, 3s. 6d.  
Kingsley's (W. H. G.) *How to Emigrate*, 3rd edit., 2s. 6d.  
Lacaita's (J. P.) *Selections from Best Italian Writers*, 5s.  
Lee's *Law of Shipping*, 8vo, cloth, 10s. 6d.  
— *Shipping Act*, 12mo, cloth, 3s.  
Le Prophète des Alpes, 1st part, royal 8vo, 4s. 6d.  
Lindley's (J.) *Theory and Practice of Horticulture*, £1 1s.  
McDonald's (G.) *Within and Without*, post 8vo, cloth, 7s. 6d.  
Mammou's *Marriage*, post 8vo, cloth, 3s.  
Mamm's (R. J.) *Lessons*, 1st series, fcap, sewed, 1s.  
Morr's (Rev. J. H. C.) *Parochial Sermons*, 8vo, cloth, 8s. 6d.  
Noble (The) *Laird of Thornyburne*, post 8vo, cloth, 3s. 6d.  
Novum Testamentum Tetraglotton, 8vo, cloth, 12s.  
Pearce's (R. R.) *Guide to the Inns of Court*, 8vo, cloth, 8s.  
Pictures from the Battle Fields, post 8vo, cloth, 5s.  
Practical Sermons on Characters of Old Testament, 6s. 6d.  
Revised (The) *Liturgy of 1689*, 8vo, cloth, 6s. 6d.  
Schmitz's *Handbook of Ancient History*, cr. 8vo, cl., 7s. 6d.  
Serie's (A.) *Church of God*, post 8vo, cloth, 2s.  
Sherwood's (Mrs.) *Stories on the Church Catechism*, 3s. 6d.  
Simpson's (Professor J. Y.) *Obstetric Memoirs*, Vol. 1, 10s.  
Stanley's *Memorials of Canterbury*, 2nd edit., 8vo, cl., 8s. 6d.  
Tooker's (T.) *Monarchy of France*, 8vo, cloth, 10s.  
Trip to the Frenches, post 8vo, cloth, 7s. 6d.  
Victory Won, 2nd edition, fcap, 8vo, cloth, 1s. 6d.

Villier's (H. M.) *Principle and Practice*, 18mo, cloth, 1s. 6d.  
 Walford's *Key to Latin Verse*, 24mo, cloth, 5s.  
 Waring's (A. L.) *Hymns*, fcap. 8vo, cloth, new edit., 2s.  
 Weiss's (T. H.) *German Grammar*, crown 8vo, cloth, 3s.

#### THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

THE Universal Exhibition of Paris was opened on Tuesday last. The Emperor and Empress went in grand procession, amidst lines of soldiers and the acclamations of the people, from the Palace of the Tuileries to the Palace of the Exhibition in the Champs Elysées. There they were received by Prince Napoleon and the Imperial Commission, and were conducted to a throne gorgeously decked out, and surmounted by a splendid canopy of red velvet, which was placed near the centre of the transept, facing the principal entrance. A musical band played 'Partant pour la Syrie' as their Majesties proceeded to the throne. The body of the transept was occupied by the ministers, the foreign ambassadors, the judges, the clergy, the learned and academic bodies, deputations of the Senate and the Corps Legislatif, and of the principal civil and military institutions, all in uniform or robes. Here, too, were placed the foreign commissioners and the specially-invited guests. Amongst the latter were a great many English officers in flaming scarlet, and two London aldermen in furred gowns and gold chains. The quaint attire of the Aldermen caused a great many guesses amongst the French spectators as to whom they could be; but no one could tell. One of the newspapers, however, revealed the mystery next morning, by gravely announcing that they were Hungarian hussars! The vast galleries of the edifice were occupied by ticket-holders, exhibitors, and persons admitted by favour. When the Emperor and Empress had taken their seats, Prince Napoleon read a rather long speech on the subject of the Exhibition, and the labours of the Commission; and the Emperor replied in a few sentences, concluding with the announcement that the Exhibition was opened. Then the band struck up the overture to the *Muette de Portici*, and the Emperor, taking the Empress by the hand, led her to the English part of the Exhibition, and afterwards before those of Austria, Prussia, Bavaria, Belgium, and France. Returned to the throne, their Majesties saluted the company, and departed.

A description of the Exhibition Palace having already appeared in our journal, it is not necessary to give a new one now. The edifice has no great pretensions to architectural grandeur, nor are the internal decorations anything like what might have been expected from the acknowledged superiority of the French in ornamentation; there is, in truth, too little to relieve the monotony of the greyish-white in which the columns, and railings, and rafters are painted, except escutcheons containing the arms of different towns of France, a number of French and foreign flags suspended from the roof, streamers bearing the names of different cities and towns, Paris, London, Liege, Birmingham, Glasgow, Leeds, and so on.

Although opened, the Exhibition is in a woefully backward state. Little more than a third of the goods to be exhibited are in place, and the building is encumbered in all parts by unopened bales and boxes. The English part of the Exhibition is the most advanced of any. It comprises contributions from Leeds, Nottingham, Birmingham, Belfast, Sunderland, Glasgow, Dundee, London, Edinburgh, Dublin, the Pottery districts, and other great centres of our national industry; and the general character of these contributions is not only splendid mechanical skill, but far greater artistic taste than it was the fashion on the Continent to suppose the English possessed. The specimens of our productions from India will also, when complete, make a splendid show. The Belgians, from what they have already arranged, appear likely to make a very creditable display, not only in all the branches of ordinary manufactures, but also in those which from elegance or ingenuity partake of the character of art. The Parisians have fastened themselves into a sort of court, to which they have made a splendid entrance; they

also figure nobly. Austria, Wurtemberg, the smaller states of Germany, and Switzerland, are fully equal to what they were at London. Turkey has made for herself an elegant compartment, and when it shall be completely stocked, it will be one of the most charming features in the Exhibition. Tuscany shows marble, sculpture, and painted glass. The United States have as yet scarcely anything in place. Russia does not exhibit at all. As to France, she occupies, as is just, the largest space in the Exhibition (the English come next), and her display will no doubt be, on the whole, the most brilliant of all. But as yet she shows a vast number of empty stalls, and cases, and unpacked goods. Still she has contrived to expose specimens of her *articles de Paris*, those famous ornamental nick-nacks which no people in the world can rival, of her excellent furniture, of her admirable silks and laces, her beautiful chimney ornaments, her splendid plate, and her elegant printing,—everything, in short, in which she knows that she is superior, or has no need to dread competition. Each exhibiting nation has its special district; but the central nave or transept—for that is the name given to it, *en souvenir*, no doubt, of the Crystal Palace—has been made common to all. And here are grouped in rich profusion the most curious, most beautiful, and most extraordinary contents of the Exhibition. Prominent amongst them are a reproduction of the famous apparatus of the Royal Observatory of Greenwich, models of English vessels, specimens of the higher order of English manufactures, and some objects of English art. We also notice some exquisite specimens of Parisian manufactures, some very fine altar-pieces and church ornaments, copies of portions of the architectural ornaments of the Cathedral of Cologne, the apparatus of a lighthouse, collections of arms and cannon supplied by the artillery and the navy, &c. &c.

The machinery and natural productions are to be exhibited in an annex to the principal building; but scarcely any of them are yet unpacked, and this part of the Exhibition will, in all probability, not be ready for a fortnight, or even a month. The building of a gallery which is to unite it with the main edifice is still far from complete.

What nobly distinguishes the Paris Exhibition from that of London, is that it comprises an exhibition of the works of living artists, French and foreign, in painting, sculpture, engraving, lithography, and architectural designs; whereas the London show was confined exclusively to manufactured goods. The collections of the Fine Arts have been placed in a separate building specially constructed for them in the Avenue Montaigne, at some distance from the Exhibition Palace. This building, though only in lath and plaster, is not without some pretensions to architectural merit, and it is admirably distributed for the purposes to which it is destined. Three large square saloons are set apart—one for Prussia and two for France; one of the latter being called the "Grand Salon," or the "Salon d'Honneur." The English have side saloons to the right which run up the greater part of the edifice; the Belgians and Dutch have the corresponding saloons on the left side; and the French have the remaining side saloons on either hand. Denmark, Italy, Switzerland, and Baden, have the rooms nearest the entry, and Austria occupies a saloon to the right of Prussia. In addition to all this, the English have a large saloon for sculpture, and Horace Vernet, Ingres, Decamps, have special saloons to themselves. The other countries not here mentioned are provided for in other saloons. The total number of works exhibited is 5028; the number of artists by whom they are contributed is 2004. France exhibits 1832 paintings by 690 artists; 354 pieces of sculpture by 354 sculptors; 191 engravings by 77 engravers; 156 architectural designs by 69 architects; and 95 lithographs by 28 lithographers. Great Britain supplies 231 paintings by 99 artists; 143 aquarelles by 49 artists; 80 pieces of sculpture by 35 artists; 152 engravings by 41 engravers; 18 wood engravings by 11 engravers; 26 lithographs by

6 lithographers; 7 chromo-lithographs by 8 artists; and 126 architectural designs by 51 architects. Prussia contributes 154 paintings by 78 artists; 38 pieces of sculpture by 11 sculptors; and 4 lithographs, 3 chromo-lithographs, 1 architectural design, and 45 engravings, by 22 persons. Austria supplies 107 paintings, 91 pieces of sculpture, 24 engravings, 5 architectural designs; Belgium 206 paintings, 25 pieces of sculpture, 16 engravings, 2 lithographs, and 2 architectural designs; the United States 36 paintings, and 3 pieces of sculpture; and Holland 95 paintings, 4 aquarelles, 3 pieces of sculpture, 26 engravings, and 4 architectural designs. Tuscany, once so renowned for pre-eminence in the arts, exhibits only one work,—a painting; and amongst 'out-of-the-way' countries only two present themselves—Java with 1 painting, and Peru with 5.

It is impossible adequately to describe the surpassing grandeur of this exhibition of the Fine Arts:—it is to the artists now living what the collections of the Louvre are to those that have gone to the tomb. Landseer, Cornelius, Knap, Delacroix, Couture, and, as already mentioned, Vernet, Ingres, and Decamp figure in it;—and after them come a host scarcely less worthy, though less famous:—all the great men of the day in fact are there.

#### THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

##### Second Notice.

MR. HOOK's pictures of this year display a greater variety than usual, not always accompanied by complete success. *The Gratitude of the Mohr of Moses* (486) is a subject where the main figure is striking, but without much obvious expression in the features. *Market Morning* (9), a country sketch, though not without beauties, is extravagantly green in colour, and the figures, as before, both of animals and mankind, want life.

Mr. F. R. Pickersill's romantic figure subjects retain all their peculiarities, not unaccompanied by much study of composition and force of original thought. *Britomart Unarming* (16) is not an agreeable picture on the whole, but it includes some faces of much beauty, and some clever execution of materials and dresses. So, again, *Christian in the Valley of Humiliation* (324) is an excellent painting of a given number of figures, knights, ladies, and attendants, but fails to reflect a spark of the peculiar sentiment inspired by the allegory of household notoriety from which the subject is borrowed.

Of Mr. Frost's productions it is impossible to speak except in terms of disappointment. *Il Penseroso* (111) is so small as to be almost trivial: its delicacies being lost in the minuteness of the subject, whilst the *Bacchante and Young Faun* (396) is strikingly unsuccessful in the attitude of the female figure. There seems to have been here an aim at the antique, which has entirely failed, from an utter want of appreciation of its feeling, or inability to adapt it anew under other circumstances.

Little variety is to be noticed in the faithful, unpretending, though somewhat tame and methodical, landscapes of Witherington; whilst Mr. Uwins' *In the Wood* (10) does not seem likely to add much to his fame, either as to the figure of the girl or the colour of the foliage.

It is with unmixed satisfaction, on the other hand, that the weary eye of a Londoner views so refreshing a scene as Mr. Lee's *Devonshire Mill* (154), or his *Trees on the Banks of the Tow* (219), and *The Tow Vale* (624). *The River Awe, Argyllshire* (356), has other peculiarities of its own in its wild rocks and white water. Amongst the rest, *Cattle on the Banks of a River* (422), by Lee and Cooper combined, is of the usual and now well-known characters. Mr. Redgrave's foliage is again brilliantly green, but frittered away in small details, which rather irritate than gratify the eye, and give an idea of formality to his exquisitely chosen symmetrical retirements. In *The Spring* (85) the colour has been kept low; *The Source of the Stream* (447) is brighter, but lacking breadth of light and shade.



Mr. Anthony, in his *Stratford-on-Avon* (23), has thrown aside for once his sepulchral and gloomy tones, and exhibits a picture of rare study, warm and delicate light, and gay feeling, though a little confused, from the tendency of his style to dwell on the minutiae of his subject rather than on its broad and general features.

Mr. G. C. Stanfield's pictures are continually rising into greater importance; and in the *Market Square at Como* (12), the buildings have been painted with remarkable firmness and clearness, and the figures have been arranged with much skill and effect. *At Sonning-on-the-Thames* (403) is a clever scene, of the same vigour, with a truthful severity of style in the composition, tending to hardness.

*Shades of Evening* (104), by A. Gilbert, is a splendid piece of tranquil scenery, and warm golden light, highly characteristic of the artist. Mr. Jutsum's *Flitting Shadows* (121), and *An Avenue in Hatfield Park* (1396) exhibit also his experimental effects of light and shade, and rich glowing colour.

In Spanish subjects, Mr. Phillip again takes the lead. *El Pasco* (68) is a study of Spanish heads, which distinguishes itself at once as a study from nature by its vivid truth. Scenes from Don Quixote have been attempted by others: by Mr. Leslie, we think, unsuccessfully in his *Sancho Panza* and *Dr. Pedro Rezio* (95): with more dramatic force and animation by Mr. J. C. Horsley, in the *Scene* (476), where the vigour of the piece is undisputable, though it wants elegance and harmonious propriety. Mr. Phillip's other large picture, *Collecting in a Scotch Kirk* (298), is a remarkable piece of vigorous painting, and dry humorous appreciation of character. The elements of almost a novel are to be met with in this scene, which contains more matter for consideration than perhaps any picture of its class in the exhibition. Another piece of less connected action, but exhibiting somewhat similar and cognate shades of character, is to be met with in Mr. T. Stirling's *Scottish Presbyterians* (367), where the face of an enthusiast, looking towards the supposed preacher, is new in its expression, but wonderfully striking and suggestive.

Mr. Le Jeune's charming picture of children, *The See-Saw* (63), differs but little from his usual manner; and in his peculiar style Mr. J. F. Lewis has furnished a remarkable specimen, thin, minute, liny, and shadowless, in his *Armenian Lady*, *Cairo* (90).

Mr. Sant's *Fortune-teller* (378) is treated with all that boldness, experimental attempts at chiaroscuro, and elevated style of composition, for which he is remarkable, and is in many respects a fine picture, though it may not convey the impression of originality of design.

Mr. Solomon, in his picture, *A Contrast* (355), has exhibited not only some elegant and forcible painting, but much study of costume and character. This is a style which must always find admirers.

In portrait, the exhibition abounds as usual, but not to an extravagant extent; and in this branch of art are many instances of good average merit. Mr. Herbert's remarkable portrait of *Rorace Vernet* (433) deserves notice on many grounds. The artist and the subject both bear names honourably known to the public, and in the execution of this work there is a truthfulness of portraiture which seems to speak for itself, whilst the drawing of the hand, though it be not a model of beauty, bears the impress of a literal adherence to nature. Then the remarkable flatness of colour, whether arising or not from want of finish, completes the singularity of this portrait.

H. W. Pickersgill is, as usual, prolific. Among the more striking examples we may cite *Sir Charles Young* (325), *The Dean of St. David's* (214), and *Mrs. Cordmon Luxmore* (161). Mr. Ward's *Lieut.-General Hearsey in the dress of Irregular Native Cavalry* (137), is undoubtedly one of the most brilliant pictures in the exhibition. It has something more than the ordinary merits of a portrait; for whatever may be the truth of the individual resemblance, the painting of the gold, red silk,

and other ornaments and weapons, is apparently perfect, true to the nature of the objects, and yet properly subdued by distance.

The late Mr. Hollins's *Earl of Gainsborough* (135) is one of the leading portraits; and Mr. Grant's tremendous war-horse picture of *Captain Emmet, of the Worcestershire Yeomanry* (79), occupies at least as much of the walls as its merits, and they are not by any means insignificant, can claim. The painting of the horse is admirable.

Mr. Dicksee contributes some excellent portraits on this occasion, a full length of *Thomas Piper, Esq.* (458), and several subjects on a small scale, approaching to miniature.

Besides the portrait of Sir R. H. Inglis, to which reference has been made, a portrait by G. Richmond, of the *Bishop of New Zealand* (386), is conspicuous at once for its ability and success, and though the grey tones in the shades of the face may be displeasing at first, the eye will speedily recognise the true rendering they give of the original. Amongst ladies, Mr. Boxall's *Hon. Georgina Copley* (26), Mr. Buckner's *Mrs. Lionel Ames* (312), Mr. Swinton's *Mrs. Dalton* (572); and Desanges' *Mrs. Palk* (241), are among the most conspicuous, though in the important category we have mentioned the exhibition is not powerful.

The portraits of *Sir Edwin Landseer* (387), by Grant, and of *Richard Owen, Esq.* (399), *Dr. Latham* (1296), *Thomas Bell* (1298), *Arthur Henfrey, Esq.* (1321), and *William Garrick, Esq.* (1397), by G. T. Doo, have a peculiar interest from the celebrity of the individuals, which our readers will be among the first to appreciate.

#### TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

THE literary and scientific people of the Isle of Man, emulous of the honours paid in London and Edinburgh to the memory of their late distinguished countryman, Professor Edward Forbes, have formed a Committee, headed by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor of the Island, to erect a memorial window in one of the churches of Douglas, and to found a scholarship in the Douglas Grammar School. "Professor Edward Forbes," says the prospectus, "born at Douglas, in the Isle of Man, a genuine son of science, a native of this island, has been prematurely removed from the scene of his earthly labours and triumphs. He was an ornament to the land that gave him birth, and his eminently successful career foreboded years of extensive influence and usefulness. His celebrity was European. London and Edinburgh have been forward to honour his memory. Shall they to whom he peculiarly belongs be found wanting? It is now proposed to establish some lasting memorial of this distinguished individual in his native spot. The present idea is—An Art Memorial in one of the churches—probably St. George's, Douglas, with which he and his family for generations had been connected; and concurrently with this, to found a scholarship in connexion with the Douglas Grammar School, to bear for ever his name. The one to be done now, immediately; the other, as soon as circumstances allow, in conjunction with the Committee now acting for the re-organization of the Grammar School at Douglas. It is hoped that every Manxman will be forward to honour the name of one of whom the island is so justly proud." The Committee then proceed to solicit subscriptions from other sources, having been informed that many of the late Professor's friends, not connected with the Isle of Man, are desirous of subscribing. We have not heard whether a commission has been given to any sculptor for the bust that is to form part of the Memorial connected with the Museum of Practical Geology; if not, it is high time that the work should be commenced. A most characteristic likeness of the lamented Professor, as he was last known to us, has been modelled in clay by Mr. Neville Burnard, the sculptor of the bust of Adams, in the possession of the Astronomical Society, and we believe we may

venture to invite any of the personal friends of Edward Forbes to call and inspect it at the sculptor's studio, 36, Hugh-street, Eccleston-square, Piccadilly.

The Horticultural Society's exhibition of Flowers and Fruits on Wednesday was unquestionably superior to that of the Botanic Society, a few days before, in Regent's Park. Among the former the principal novelty was a fine plant, five or six feet high, of one of the new rhododendrons, *R. Edgeworthii*, discovered by Dr. Hooker, at an elevation of 8000 feet, in Sikkim Himalaya. The flowers are white with a roseate tinge, and extraordinarily large. Amongst the fruits, the chief novelty was a beautiful ripe specimen of the Mangosteen, grown by Mr. Ivson, gardener to the Duke of Northumberland, at Syon House. Sir William Hooker, in the last No. of 'Curtis's Botanical Magazine,' which contains a description and figure of the plant, mentions that Dr. Roxburgh laboured in vain for thirty-five years to get the mangosteen to bear fruit in India. Fruit has at length been produced by scientific culture at Syon House, and we understand the flavour of it is delicious, "between a first-rate peach," says Sir William Hooker, who was lately invited by the Duke of Northumberland to partake of one, "and a good grape." The specimen exhibited on Wednesday was served in the evening at the Queen's table.

A joint meeting, of two days' duration, is to be held on Wednesday and Thursday next, at Peterborough, of the Architectural and Archaeological Societies of Northampton, Lincoln, Leicester, and Cambridge, which promises to be of much interest. Members and their friends are invited to assemble at the Wentworth Rooms on Wednesday, at half-past one, when the chair will be taken by the Marquis of Huntley, and papers will be read 'On the History of Croyland Abbey, Saxon Period,' by the Ven. Archdeacon Churton; 'On Peterborough Cathedral,' by the Rev. G. A. Poole; and 'On the West Fronts of English Churches, with especial reference to that of Peterborough,' by the Rev. Owen W. Davys. After the four o'clock Cathedral service, Mr. Poole will illustrate his paper within the building. (Ordinary at the Angel Hotel, at six o'clock.) An evening Meeting will then be held at the Wentworth Rooms, at eight o'clock, when will be read 'On Photography as applicable to Architecture,' by the Rev. F. A. S. Marshall, and other papers, on which discussion will be invited. On Thursday, an excursion party will visit Thorney, Croyland, Peakirk, Northborough, Glington, and Woodcroft, a short paper being read at Thorney, by W. H. Whitting, Esq., and at Croyland, by the Rev. E. Moore. And there will be a final public meeting at the Wentworth Rooms, Peterborough, at eight o'clock, when further papers will be read and a discussion invited. Papers have been promised on this occasion by Sir Charles Anderson, Bart., 'On Arrow-heads,' and by M. H. Bloxam, Esq., 'On the Charnel-Vault at Rothwell, Northamptonshire, and on Charnel-Vaults elsewhere.'

The Whittington Club, established for the benefit of young men of the middle class, resident in London, has been placed by the late destruction of its premises by fire, in a position which seems deserving of public sympathy. It appears that the amount for which the building was insured, 10,000*l.*, is not sufficient to cover the expense of a new erection by 3000*l.*, and that unless this sum can be raised by the 23rd instant, the committee will have to surrender possession of a lease which they hold of the premises under the Duke of Norfolk, a step that must lead to the dissolution of the Club. The Committee has issued a very feasible scheme for raising the required sum in 3000 shares of 1*l.* each, involving some advantages of membership in addition to the payment of interest, and we cannot but think that for young men who have a little money to put out to interest, and desire at the same time to avail themselves of the uses of the Club, the investment would be both profitable and safe. It is certain that the Whittington Club has struggled bravely through the difficulties which attached to its foundation,

and that it was in a position of undoubted improvement at the time of the accident." A meeting is to be held for the final consideration of the matter, on Monday evening, at Freemasons' Hall.

The first year's experiment of the Working Men's College, in Red Lion-square, may be pronounced successful, and there is every encouragement for the continuance and extension of education in this field. The lectures have generally been well attended by the classes for whom they were intended. In the report, an analysis is given of the numbers attending each department, and of the occupations of the pupils. The largest number belong to the higher grades of mechanics and tradesmen, with a good proportion of clerks and shopmen, and a few professional men. The classes in most request have been drawing, French, Latin, and English grammar, and geometry. Political economy and physiology have attracted very few pupils. A similar institution has been organised at Cambridge, where several of the Professors and Fellows of Colleges have honourably volunteered their services as instructors.

We are happy to find that the spirit of academical reform is so far awake at Cambridge, that dissatisfaction is felt at the limited extent to which the changes reach in the Government measure. A petition was presented by Lord Powis the other evening in the House of Lords, signed by 128 resident members of the University, including 6 professors, 5 university officers, and 64 tutors, bursars, and officers of colleges, praying that the proposed new Council should have the right of nomination to University offices, and the power of interpretation of the statutes. The petitioners consider that too much power is by the Lord Chancellor's bill left with the Heads of Houses, who as a body are averse to needful and desirable changes. So far this movement is well, though it may arise as much from desire of power as zeal for reform in the resident members of the University. There is certainly more likelihood of real improvements being introduced by the Council as chosen under the new bill, than by the existing *caput senatus*, or by the Heads of Houses separately, with whom too many prescriptive and traditional rights and privileges are by the Government measure retained.

During the recent debate in the House of Commons on the grant of 20,000*l.* for rewarding the inventors of the steam screw-propeller, it was stated that there were no fewer than forty-four claimants for the reward, and when the list was reduced by the committee to five, an arrangement was effected for dividing the money, to the exclusion of the claim of Captain Carpenter, R.N., by whose friends the motion for renewed inquiry was brought forward. The claim of Captain Carpenter was rejected by the House, and the honour of the invention asserted for Mr. Smith, by whose consent others, who had suggested alterations or improvements in his idea, shared the parliamentary reward. We have already stated that James Watt long ago suggested the use of a screw propeller instead of paddle-wheels, but Mr. Smith's invention seem to have been made without any knowledge of the proposal of Watt, as recorded in the recently published *Memoirs and Correspondence*.

In addition to the award of the Gold Medal by the Geographical Society of France to Captain McClure lately announced by us, a silver medal has been awarded to Captain Ingfield for his discoveries in the Arctic regions, and a silver medal also to Mr. Francis Galton, for his explorations in South-West Africa. The royal awards of our own Geographical Society are to be presented to the Rev. Dr. Livingston for his very meritorious researches in Africa, extending from Lake Gnam, 1500 miles northward and westward, through the Portuguese territory, conducted at his own private expense, as an agent of the Missionary Society, and to Mr. C. J. Anderson, the companion of Galton, who remained and made further important surveys in the district of Lake Gnam.

Mr. Glaisher, of the Greenwich Royal Observatory, has this week been engaged at Dover in ascertaining the true meridian of that port, for obtaining a standard meridian for future obser-

vations. The compass bearings were laid down in a room in the Pilot tower, and it was found that the bearings on the Dover south pier-head were incorrect, the true north being several points to the east of the north marked on the compass dial at Dover. Captain Noble, superintendent of the Cinque Ports pilots, and Mr. C. Walker, the electric telegraph engineer of the South-Eastern Railway Company, attended Mr. Glaisher in his observations.

A fierce controversy has been going on between certain of the Paris papers with respect to the literary merits and demerits of the poet Beranger. One set of journals has spoken in the most contemptuous terms of his book of songs; the other has exalted it with enthusiasm. It is rather late in the day to assail Beranger; he has inscribed his name in characters that cannot be effaced in the literary scroll of France. It is rather late in the day, too, to sing his praises; for every one who has occupied himself with modern French literature, has formed a final judgment on him long ago. The truth, however, is, that Beranger is attacked and defended, not on literary but on political grounds. One party hates him as the zealous, consistent, popular, and respected advocate of extreme liberal opinions; the other loves him for the same reason. Will the French never learn to appreciate their notable men with something like impartiality?

The presentation of the Crimean medals yesterday to the soldiers and sailors who have served in the Crimea, will be a memorable event in the annals of the war. Upwards of five hundred men were thus personally decorated by the Queen, and the whole army must feel gratified by this royal and national recognition of public service. A most brilliant *cortège*, civil as well as military, assisted at the ceremony. The members of both houses of parliament, and other distinguished or official bodies had places assigned to them.

The collection of animal produce and manufactures—being the first step in the formation of a National Trade Museum, which was undertaken by Prof. Edward Solly, F.R.S., about two years back, under the joint authority of her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 and the Society of Arts—will be exhibited for the first time on Wednesday evening next, at the rooms of that Society, in the Adelphi, when Prof. Solly is to read a paper 'On the Mutual Relations of Trade and Manufactures.'

Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson announce some important sales during the next four weeks, of books, engravings, autograph letters, and coins. The sale of the library of the late Lord Stuart de Rothesay will occupy fifteen days, the catalogue comprising 4323 lots, being of itself a goodly octavo volume of 324 pages; and the collections of the late James Baker, Esq., King's Arms Yard, Coleman-street, formed with much literary and antiquarian taste, will occupy six days in selling.

The Sixteenth Annual General Meeting of the News-vendors' Benevolent and Provident Institution is appointed to be held on Monday evening at the Freemasons' Tavern, when the chair will be taken at half-past seven by Mr. Charles Dickens.

Mr. T. B. Macaulay has been elected a member of the Academy of Sciences of Belgium.

At the Royal Italian Opera Verdi's *Il Trovatore* has now been thrice given, and it gains in favour by repetition, a success in which the unusual excellence of the acting and the brilliancy of the scenic displays bear a larger proportion than in most operas to the general effect of the performance. At the same time the music is of a higher order throughout than many would have expected from Verdi, and there are some passages of unusual originality and beauty. The music in the gipsy scenes in the second act, and especially that which belongs to the wild monologues of *Azucena*, is highly dramatic in idea and skilful in composition, while the prison scene in the last act displays most ingenious and pleasing management of melody with able arrangement of harmony. Of the admirable acting of Madame Viardot we spoke last week, and it is certainly the finest display of her powers that has

yet been witnessed in the lyric drama. The performance of Mr. Costa's orchestra is as perfect as could be desired, and the *mise en scène* is most creditable to all departments concerned. On Thursday, Mario made his first appearance in the *Puritan*. He is to give a series of representations of his leading parts, and it is now announced that Gritti has yielded to much solicitation, and is to appear for a few nights, commencing with *La Favorita* next Thursday.

At the concert of the Philharmonic Society, on Monday evening, Mozart's Symphony in E minor was performed in a manner which strongly exhibited the peculiarities of Herr Wagner's taste and interpretation. His own Tannhauser overture was also given, about the merit of which opinion is divided. Of the independence of Herr Wagner's ideas there is no question, but we should be sorry to hold sound judgment and taste in abeyance, in music any more than in poetry, for the sake of a little display of originality of genius. Weber's *Preciosa* overture was an acceptable performance. Mdlle. Jenny Ney and S. Belletti were the vocalists, and M. Hallé the pianist of the evening.

At Sr. and Mdme. Ferrari's concert, at the Hanover-square rooms, on Wednesday evening, a very superior selection of vocal and instrumental music was most efficiently given. Miss Dolly sang 'L'addio,' of Piatti, and 'E m'è venuto,' of Gori-giani, two arias well suited for her style of singing in a concert room. Verdi's duet in *Alcina*, 'Il piante, l'angoscia,' was very effectively given by M. and Mdme. Ferrari. A trio by three pupils of M. Ferrari, Misses A. Thompson, Banks, and Haeck, was very pleasingly sung. A new ballad, *Annie*, was sung by Madame Ferrari, the melody of which, by M. Aguilar, is good, but the silliness of the words spoils the effect.

At Mr. Cooper's second concert on the same evening, at the New Beethoven Rooms, Queen-Ann-street, Miss Milner, a pupil of Mr. Cooper, who has only recently made her *début*, gave assurance of her taking a good position as a public singer. Her voice is a soprano of unusual clearness and considerable power. The manner in which she gave the scena from *Der Freyschutz* displayed good skill and cultivated art, and her other performances were of high promise. Some good vocal and instrumental music was on the programme, and we were particularly pleased with a duet on themes from *William Tell*, violin and violoncello, by Mr. Cooper and Herr Hausmann.

At Drury Lane the spirited and enterprising manager, Mr. Smith, has out-Julliened Jullien as a provider of cheap musical entertainment for the people, the prices being lowered to a shilling for the pit, and sixpence for the galleries, the boxes and dress circle being proportionately reduced. That the works of the great masters of the lyric drama, with artists of such skill and standing as Madame and M. Gassier, Bettini, Susini, and others, should be heard at such a price is unprecedented, and we hope that the experiment may prove successful, for the manager's sake, as well as for the elevation of taste in popular entertainments. This night Madame Arga is to appear in *Norma*. A new danseuse, Mdlle. Palmira, displays extraordinary agility and force, though deficient in the graceful and measured movements which belong to the highest style of the art.

We have this week space only to notice generally the production of *Henry VIII.* at the Princess's Theatre, in a style of scenic grandeur, with historical accuracy in details, unprecedented on the English stage. Mr. C. Kean has in this surpassed all his former historical revivals. Nor is the dramatic effect too much overlaid by the sensuous appeals of the spectacle. The parts are all suitably sustained, and the acting of Mr. Kean as *Wolsey*, and of Mrs. C. Kean as *Katharine*, give intellectual satisfaction throughout, while there are some passages of high dramatic power and art. Of the details of the performance we shall have more to say afterwards.

A new three-act play, adapted from a novel of Charles de Bernard, by Mr. Tom Taylor, has



this week been produced at the Olympic theatre, under the title of *Still Waters Run Deep*. In the person of *John Mildmay* (Mr. Wigan), a retired merchant, straightforward honesty, and sterling, though for a time latent, energy and good sense triumph over the clever and artful designs of an accomplished swindler, *Captain Hawkesley* (Mr. G. Vining), who had established himself as a constant visitor at *Mr. Mildmay's* villa at Brompton, and not only tried to victimize him in money matters, but to alienate the affection of his wife (*Miss Maskell*), who is entirely under the control of her aunt, a strong-minded widow, *Mrs. Sternhold* (*Mrs. Melfort*). *Mrs. Sternhold* rules the household, and *Mrs. Mildmay* imitates her in snubbing the quiet, easy husband. It turns out, however, that *John Mildmay* is not so soft and passive as he seems, and his long patience is accounted for by his having to wait for a reply to a letter from abroad from an old partner in business, by which the proof of former forgeries by the Captain could be established. At the proper time he assumes the offensive, saving his wife, thoroughly exposing the swindler's character, and asserting and sustaining his right position in his house. With the exception of some physical force demonstrations in the last act, not in good taste, the carrying out of the plot is admirably managed, and the collapse of the Captain and the triumph of the honest merchant are effectively displayed. The acting of Mr. Wigan is excellent throughout, while Mr. Vining sustains well the part of the Captain; and Mr. Emery's performance of an old man, brother of the strong-minded widow, is also a capital representation. It is really a good piece.

At the Lyceum, Madame Anna Thillon has commenced a series of farewell performances, appearing on Thursday in the part of *Catherina*, in Auber's *Crown Diamonds*, in which she formerly obtained her highest reputation in this country. Judging by this performance, Madame Thillon is retiring from public life sooner than is necessary from any failure of the power to please. Of the other performers, the best was Mr. Leffler as *Rebolledo*, the chief of the coiners.

#### PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

ASTRONOMICAL. — *March 9th.* — M. J. Johnson, Esq., President, in the chair. J. B. Dancer, Esq., Wentworth Erek, Esq., and R. J. Mann, M.D., were elected Fellows of the Society. A letter was read from M. Hausmann, Secretary of the Royal Society of Sciences of Göttingen, announcing the death of Professor Gauss, on the 23rd ultimo, in the seventy-eighth year of his age. Extracts were read from a letter to the Astronomer Royal, from Robert L. J. Ellery, Esq., of Williamstone Observatory, Victoria, 'On Operations connected with the Advancement of Commercial Astronomy in Australia.' The following papers were read. — 1. 'Accounts of the Steps recently taken by Her Majesty's Government for Promoting the Regular Observation of Meteorological Phenomena at Sea' by Capt. Robert Fitzroy, R.N. The importance of accumulating meteorological observations, and tabulating them methodically, for the purpose of future, rather than immediate investigation, having been urged by the Royal Society, while the practical benefits arising from such collections, even at the present time, were proved by the direct consequences of Maury's extensive labours, Her Majesty's Ministers agreed to establish an office under the Board of Trade for receiving and tabulating all such observations made at sea. It was considered that much information might be compiled with respect to currents, as well as winds, which might be made more generally known to those interested in the passages of ships across the ocean; and that the sooner such authentic compilations could be made generally available, the greater would be their value. It was, moreover, pronounced to be necessary that instruments of a reliable and understood nature should be alone employed; that they should be carefully tested and vigilantly guarded from accidental causes of error. To meet these objects, an estimate of pro-

bable expenses was submitted to Parliament, and the sums proposed were voted, namely, 2000*l.* for the Mercantile Marine and 1000*l.* for Her Majesty's ships. Soon afterwards an officer was appointed to execute the duties of the Meteorological Office, to be subsequently assisted by a few subordinates; but some time elapsed before instruments of the peculiar kind deemed proper by a Committee of the Royal Society could be finished, and an office appropriated for the object in view. Now the preliminary arrangements are made, and the Meteorological Office of the Board of Trade is open at No. 2 Parliament-street. A certain number of selected ships of the Mercantile Marine, and all those of Her Majesty employed in long or distant voyages, are, or soon will be, engaged in making exact observations with instruments supplied under the authority of the Board of Trade (duly tested and compared), and in registering the apparent results according to forms settled at the Brussels Conference of 1853, slightly modified, so as to suit present convenience. The estimates sanctioned by Parliament are sufficient to provide sixty merchant-ships and forty men-of-war with the necessary meteorological instruments (namely, barometers, thermometers, and hydrometers), in addition to the nautical instruments usual at sea; to pay office expenses and salaries (including allowances to agents at outposts); and to provide the necessary registers. A captain in the navy is in charge of the office. Four subordinates are to assist him, and there are agents appointed at the principal ports to communicate personally with the owners, captains, and officers of ships. Liberally supplied by the United States Government, Maury's Sailing Directions and Charts are distributed gratis among those who undertake to record observations satisfactorily, and send them to the Board of Trade. Marks, expressive of distinction, are to be annexed to the names of approved contributors to meteorology in the Mercantile Navy List, and other encouragements are contemplated. Every exertion will be made at the office, not only to discuss and tabulate valuable observations, but to digest and render available, as soon as possible, such information as may tend immediately to the improvement of navigation. 2. 'On the Application of Photography to Astronomical Observations,' in a letter from Sir John F. W. Herschel to Colonel Sabine. I consider it an object of very considerable importance to secure at some observatory, and indeed at more than one, in different localities, daily photographic representations of the sun, with a view to keep up a consecutive and perfectly faithful record of the history of the spots. So far as regards the general delineation of the whole disk, and the marking out on it, in reference to the parallel to the equinoctial passing through its centre, the places, sizes, the forms of the spots, there would need, I should imagine, no very powerful telescope, — quite the contrary; but it should be equatorially mounted, and ought to have a clock motion in the parallel. The image to be impressed on the paper (or collodionized glass) should be formed not in the focus of the object-lens, but in that of the eye-lens, drawn out somewhat beyond the proper situation for distinct vision (and always to the same invariable distance to insure an equally magnified image on each day). By this arrangement a considerably magnified image of the sun, and also of any system of wires in the focus of the object-glass, may be thrown upon the 'focussing-glass' of a camera-box adjusted to the eye-end of a telescope. By employing a system of spider-lines, parallel and perpendicular to the diurnal motion, and so disposed as to divide the field of vision into squares, say of 5' in the side, the central one crossing the sun's centre (or rather as liable to no uncertainty, one of them being a tangent to its lower or upper limb), the place of each spot on the surface is, *ipso facto*, mapped down in reference to the parallel and declination circle, and its distance from the border, and its size measurable on a fixed scale. If large spots are to be photographed specially with a view to the delineation of their forms and changes, a pretty large object-glass will be required, and the whole affair will become a matter of much greater nicety; but

for reading the daily history of the sun, I should imagine a 3-inch object glass would be ample. The representations should, if possible, be taken daily, and the time carefully noted. As far as possible, they should be taken at the same hour each day; but in this climate, a clear interval, occurring when it may, had better be secured early in the day. Three or four observations in tropical climates, distant several hours in longitude (suppose 3, at eight hours' distance in longitude, each recording at, or nearly at noon, would, when the results were assembled, keep up a continuous history of the solar disk. With regard to proper preparation of paper, or the use of collodion acid, the photographic art is now so much advanced, that no difficulty can arise in fixing upon fitting preparations, or the manipulations necessary for multiplying them. But it would be very requisite that many impressions of each day's work should be taken and distributed, and an interchange kept up among observers.

ASIATIC. — *May 5th.* — Lord Ashburton, President, in the chair. E. C. G. Murray, Esq., was elected a non-resident member. Professor Wilson read a continuation of his papers on the festivals of the Hindus, giving an account of the *Charak*, or Swing Festival, the extraordinary character of which has made it better known in Europe than almost any other of the Hindu festivals. The object of this festival is the propitiation of the god Siva, and it is celebrated in the month of April, upon the Lion entering the sign Taurus. Though it is especially conspicuous in Bengal, it is well known in the peninsula, and appears to have originated as a mere exhibition of endurance and dexterity in the performance of gymnastic feats. At the present time it is celebrated by individuals of the lower classes, and is scarcely of a religious character. The full series of ceremonies connected with this festival occupy several days, and consist of a variety of feats in which the physical powers of endurance of the performers are severely tested. The chief exhibition, however, is that of the swing. A cross-beam is made to traverse upon a moving pivot on an upright post, and to one end of the beam the swinger is suspended by cords fastened to two hooks, which are passed through the integuments on each side of the backbone, above the loins. These hooks are sometimes secured from tearing through the skin by a broad bandage round the body, but this precaution is not always observed. One of the most remarkable circumstances connected with this voluntary act of self-torture is the ease with which the wounds are healed. The dressing applied is of the most simple kind, but inflammation very rarely occurs, and scarcely one case in fifty is attended with any troublesome consequences. This festival is often attended with violations of public decorum of a very gross character. In a discussion which followed the reading of the paper, General Bagnold stated that he had seen the ceremony performed with some variation at Berhampore, in Candeish. Twelve cords were attached to the hooks passed through the back of the performer, and to these were fastened twelve common country carts, all loaded with people. A short distance in advance of the performer was the idol at whose feet he was to fall; to arrive there it was necessary to drag forward the whole of the carts, and this he actually appeared to accomplish. Neither the gallant General, nor any one of the twelve Mahomedan sepoys, whom he had taken with him, were able to discover any trick or means, beyond that of actual force and weight of muscle, by which it was effected.

GEOLOGICAL. — *April 18th.* — Mr. Hamilton, President, in the chair. J. G. Blackburn, Esq., and the Rev. W. C. Kendall, were elected Fellows. The following communications were read: — 1. 'Notice of Fossils from the Keuper of Pendock, near the Malverns,' by the Rev. W. S. Symonds, F.G.S. These fossils were obtained from a quarry in the Keuper sandstone of Pendock, Worcester-shire, three miles south-east of the Malvern range.

They consisted of *Posidonia minuta* in shale, fish-bone and teeth (*Acrodus?*) in conglomerate, and some calamite-like remains of plants in sandstone. The beds which supply the fossils are estimated by Mr. Symonds to be about 300 feet lower than the bone-bed of the Lias in their stratigraphical position. 2. 'Notice of the St. Cassian Beds in the Vorarlberg,' by Professor Merian, in a letter to Sir R. Murchison, V.P.G.S. M. Merian mentions that in the Vorarlberg (bordering the western Tyrol) the Lias rests on the Dachstein limestone, which is succeeded downwards by the Gervillia or Koessen beds, dolomite, and sandstone, with Keuper plants. The beds between the Lias and the Keuper constitute the St. Cassian series; a marine formation which appears to be wanting in the north of Europe, and only developed in the south, commencing with the chain of the Alps, and in eastern Europe. In a palaeontological point of view, it is distinguished from the overlying Lias by the absence of belemnites; and from the Trias on which it lies by the existence of ammonites with foliated septa. Professor Merian mentions that the Gervillia-beds have also been met with under the Lias in the chain of the Stockhorn in Berne, and in the vicinity of Como Lake. 3. 'Notice of Cretaceous Rocks in Natal,' by Capt. R. J. Garden, communicated by R. Godwin Austen, Esq., F.G.S. The discovery of these fossiliferous rocks near the Umfufuna river, on the coast of South Africa, was made by Mr. H. F. Fynn in 1824. About three miles to the southward of the river commence certain excavations in the cliffs, formed by the action of the sea, and called by the natives "white men's houses." The caves extend about 800 yards. Captain Garden collected a suite of fossils from the walls of the caves and from the adjoining cliffs. Fossil trees are seen at low-water on a reef of flat rocks near these caverns. Half-a-mile beyond the caves, the Umfufuna river is crossed by the fossiliferous strata, which, in Captain Garden's opinion, extend probably as far as the Umfufuna river. 4. 'Description of some Cretaceous Fossils from Natal, collected by Capt. Garden,' by W. H. Bailly, Esq., communicated by R. Godwin Austen, Esq., F.G.S. In this series of fossils Mr. Bailly has recognised—one shark's tooth (*acrodus*); some bones of a chelonian; five species of cephalopods; eleven species of gastropods; and nineteen species of lamellibranchiata. Of the molluscs, thirty are previously undescribed forms, and are related to, or bear a close affinity with, cretaceous species. There is but one species, however, which can be positively identified with any English fossil, and that is *Peeten quinquecostatus*, one of the most characteristic of cretaceous species. Of the gastropods, a *Scaloria* is closely related to a cretaceous species found in the gault of Folkestone and the greensand of Blackdown. Two *Trinitella* also are allied to cretaceous forms from France. The genera of bivalves in this collection are all known in cretaceous or older strata; the majority being characteristically cretaceous. One species of echinoderm is a characteristic cretaceous form of the genus *Hemaster*. Some of the univalves, it may be remarked, present close resemblances to those of the cretaceous beds of Pondicherry, Southern India. 5. 'Notice of the Geology of Natal,' by Dr. P. C. Sutherland, in letters to Sir R. Murchison, V.P.G.S. Sandstone and shale, alternating with and traversed by trap rocks, constitute the main features of the Natal district, and form table-hills of considerable elevation and extent. Impressions of leaves and stems, together with saurian bones, are found in the sandstone and shale, which also contain thin seams of coal, some of which are worked to supply the colony with fuel. The sandstones are occasionally overlaid by volcanic rock (trachyte), inclosing fragments of the older rocks, which has scored and grooved the underlying surface. A huge dyke of porphyritic granite traverses the country from north-east to south-west. The author also noticed the sand-dunes blown up on the coast by the wind, and hardened into a building-stone by infiltration of carbonate of lime in solution. This stone contains the fragmentary sea-shells blown up with the sand, as well

as perfect land-shells which lived among the bush on the sand-hills. The copper-ore of Natal appears to be a malachite diffused through contorted gneiss rock having a syenitic character.

**ANTIQUARIES.**—April 23.—This being St. George's Day, the Society, according to custom, held their Anniversary Meeting, when the following gentlemen were elected on the Council. *Eleven Members from the Old Council.*—The Earl Stanhope, President; John Payne Collier, Esq., V.-P.; Admiral W. H. Smyth, V.-P.; The Viscount Strangford, V.-P.; Frederic Ouvry, Esq., Treasurer; Sir Henry Ellis, K.H., Director; Hon. Richard Cornwallis Neville; John Henry Parker, Esq.; William Durrant Cooper, Esq.; Rev. Thomas Hugo, M.A.; William Tite, Esq. *Ten Members of the New Council.*—Henry Stevens, Esq.; William Sandys Wright Vaux, Esq.; The Right Hon. Sir Robert Harry Inglis, Bart.; Samuel Birch, Esq.; Robert Cole, Esq.; Nathaniel Hollingsworth, Esq.; Henry Reeve, Esq.; Lord Talbot de Malahide; William Michael Wylie, Esq.; John Young, Esq.; John Yonge Ackerman, Esq., Secretary.

#### MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

- Monday.**—Statistical, 8 p.m.—(1. On the Mining Resources of France. By H. R. Laek, Esq. 2. On the Distribution of the Emigrants from Europe over the Surface of the United States. By the Rev. Robert Everett.)  
— British Architects, 8 p.m.  
— Chemical, 8 p.m.  
**Tuesday.**—Medical and Chirurgical, 8½ p.m.  
— Civil Engineers, 8 p.m.—(1. On Stationary Floating Bodies. By Mr. G. Herbert. 2. On Volute Springs for the safety Valves of Locomotive Boilers. By Mr. J. Bailie.)  
— Zoological, 9 p.m.  
— Meteorological, 7 p.m.—(Anniversary.)  
— Royal Institution, 8 p.m.—(Professor Tyndall on Voltaic Electricity.)  
**Wednesday.**—Society of Arts, 8 p.m.—(Prof. Edward Solly on the Mutual Relations of Trade and Manufactures.)  
— Microscopical, 8 p.m.  
— R. S. of Literature, 8½ p.m.  
**Thursday.**—Linnæan, 1 p.m.—(Anniversary.)  
— Royal, 8½ p.m.  
— Antiquaries, 8 p.m.  
— Numismatic, 7 p.m.  
— Royal Institution, 3 p.m.—(Mr. G. Scharf, jun., on Christian Art.)  
**Friday.**—Ethnological, 3 p.m.—(Anniversary.)  
— Royal Institution, 8½ p.m.—(Dr. Hoffmann on Ammonia.)  
— Philological, 8 p.m.—(Anniversary.)  
**Saturday.**—Medical, 8 p.m.  
— Botanic, 4 p.m.  
— Royal Institution, 3 p.m.—(Dr. Du Bois-Reymond on Electro-Physiology.)

#### VARIETIES.

**Cowley.**—Referring to our notice of the Surrey Archaeological Meeting at Chertsey, a correspondent writes:—"To literary men the chief association of Chertsey is its having been the scene of Cowley's retirement. Johnson, who was himself no admirer of rural retreats, quotes in his *Life of Cowley* a letter to Dr. Sprat, which he 'recommends to the consideration of all that may hereafter pant for solitude.' 'Chertsey, May 21, 1665:—The first night that I came hither I caught so great a cold, with a defluxion of rheumatism, as made me keep my chamber ten days. And, two after, had such a bruise on my ribs with a fall, that I am unable yet to move or turn myself in bed. This is my personal fortune here to begin with. And, besides, I can get no money from my tenants, and have my meadows eaten up every night by cattle put in by my neighbours. What this signifies, or may come to in time, God knows; if it be ominous, it can end in nothing less than hanging. Another misfortune hath been, and stranger than all the rest, that you have broke your word with me, and failed to come, even though you told Mr. Bois that you would. This is what they call 'monstrum simile.' I do hope to recover my late hurt so far within five or six days (though it be uncertain yet whether I shall ever recover it), as to walk about again. And then, methinks, you and I and 'the Dean,' might be very merry

upon St. Ann's hill. You might very conveniently come hither the way of Hampton Town, lying there one night. I write this in pain, and can say no more: verbum sapienti.' He did not long, adds Johnson, enjoy the pleasure, or suffer the uneasiness, of solitude; for he died at the Parsonage in Chertsey, in 1667, in the forty-ninth year of his age."

**An original Portrait of Shakespeare.**—A friend of mine has a miniature bearing the following inscription, which is written on paper at the back:—

"An original (portrait) of W. Shakespeare, taken during his life, and (once) in the possession of the Dudley family, which was held in high estimation by them. The late John Lord Dudley and Ward, who kept it amongst his greatest valuables, presented it to Mr. James Gubbins as a token of his friendship for him.

"N.B.—The portrait in the days it was taken cost only sixpence.  
"The above was written July 10th, 1796."

The miniature is painted on wood, in a black wooden frame, with a simple gold beading, and is in size six inches by two. Shakespeare is represented with little beard and eyebrows, but large moustaches, and brown hair inclined to curl; he wears a blue tunic, with a Byronic collar. If any of the readers of 'N. & Q.' who are fond of pictures and antiquarian research can throw any further light upon the history of this valuable portrait, I shall feel obliged.—EUSTACE W. JACOB.

From 'Notes and Queries.'

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